Class of 1877

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Class LD 552

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MEMORANDA

Regarding Members of the

CLASS OF 1877

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE

FROM 1877 TO 1902

'Tis time
I should inform thee farther.
. . . . . The hour's now come;
The very minute bids thee ope thine ear;
Obey and be attentive.

—The Tempest: i. 2

Class Report No. 4
June 1, 1902

LD 552
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1877

P.
Author.
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I am a wise fellow ; and, which is more, an officer.
— MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING : iv 2.

Officers of the Class

President.

GEORGE THOMAS LITTLE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN ELIPHAZ CHAPMAN.

Executive Committee.

PHILIP GREELY BROWN,

FRANK HOBART HARGRAVES,

ADDISON MUNROE SHERMAN,

GEORGE LADD THOMPSON.

It gives me content already, and I trust it
will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

— Measure for Measure : iii. 1.

The College

Sketch of Bowdoin College, 1877-1902.

BY GEORGE THOMAS LITTLE, LITT. D.

TWENTY-FIVE years is a long period in the life of an individual. It is not a long period in the life of an endowed New England college that has closed a century of activity. The forces that led to the establishment and development of the one continue to act long after those that caused the other have ceased to be. The traditions, the associations, the character of the college have grown up slowly and steadily, and they are persistent. No one will, however strong, can change them. No calamity, however great, can obliterate them. They can be modified, but only by introducing new factors similar to those which produced them. So numerous, so powerful, so permanent are the various influences which converge in one resultant, that the direction of this changes little from year to year.

These commonplaces are a natural, if not a necessary, introduction to this so-called sketch of Bowdoin College from 1877 to 1902. For it is really a desultory account of the differences between the Alma Mater which the "optimi fortissimique" entered, and that opened to their children, "ter quaterque beati," — if sophomoric exaggeration is still allowable. Despite this constant citation of changes, the purpose, the customs, the inner life of the college are substantially the same. Neither is the alumnus who regrets the abandonment of the class and faculty prayer-meetings, which were to him a means of spiritual growth, justified in the hasty conclusion that the higher life has been forgotten in the material prosperity which is so evident; nor is another

type of graduate, when he listens to encomiums on the high standards of honor and morality prevalent among under-graduates of to-day, and recalls his own youthful escapades, justified in feeling that he would be sadly lonesome were he again a sophomore. The channels are too deep to be changed. Through new men, new faces, and new surroundings the current of college life at Bowdoin flows on to-day as yesterday, giving the same help and joy to those in each succeeding generation who really come in contact with it.

It is harder to get into Bowdoin College to-day than thirty years ago. Reference is not made to the scientific department of our day, the bars to which were raised while we were in college, but to the admission requirements in general. The boys who now present themselves without Greek are not as numerous as in our day, and it is needless to cite the various equivalents accepted in place of three years' study of that language. Of all who enter, however, there is a new requirement in English, which, if honestly met, demands the amount of work represented by one recitation a week throughout the entire preparatory course. It consists of a general knowledge of the substance of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Cæsar," and "Macbeth"; the Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the "Spectator"; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"; Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner"; Scott's "Ivanhoe"; Carlyle's "Essay on Burns"; Tennyson's "Princess"; Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal"; George Eliot's "Silas Marner"; Milton's "Lycidas," "Comus," "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso"; Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America"; Macaulay's "Essays on Milton and Addison," with the ability to answer simple questions on the lives of these authors, and to write brief paragraphs on topics relating to the subject-matter, the form, and the structure of the works just mentioned.

Three questions from a recent examination paper will illustrate what is desired.

"What story does the Spectator tell in his account of Sir Roger and the Gipsies?" "What caused the Ancient Mariner to fall down in a 'swound,' and while in that state what voices did he hear?" "What was the occasion of the writing of Lycidas, and how is the subject treated?"

The requirements in the ancient languages are stated in such different terms that one acquainted only with those of 1873 would hardly recognize them. They are, however, not materially different, with the important exception of the amount of work expected in sight reading and in Greek and Latin composition. This is far in excess of what was asked in our day, and demands a superior grasp of the language. The "Ancient and Modern Geography of 1873" has been replaced by "Outlines of Roman and Greek History and Geography." Here, again, such questions as: "In the Hannibalic War, state the sources of strength and weakness on each side." "Describe the social and economic condition of Rome about 130 B. C., and the attempted remedy." "What was the Sicilian Expedition, why was it undertaken, what generals commanded it, what was its success, and what its effect upon Athens?" will remind my readers of examinations held during, rather than before, our freshman year.

In the mathematical requirements, arithmetic has disappeared, but in place of the "first and third books of Davies' Legendre's" is found "Plane Geometry" as treated in ordinary text-books, and with this the demonstration of what are called "simple original theorems." Of the originality of these theorems I cannot testify, but as an unfortunate *pater-familias*, occasionally called upon to aid in solving them, I must say that they do not appear simple. Of the advance in algebra, the phrase "binomial

theorem for positive integral exponents" is a sufficient indication. Entrance examinations now occupy two days, and are usually taken in successive years. Partial or preliminary, as well as final, examinations may be taken at the student's preparatory school, subject to a few necessary requirements as to time and formal notice. In this respect the path Bowdoinwards is in some measure easier than in our day. It should be noted, however, that Bowdoin, Harvard, and Yale are the only New England colleges that do not now receive men without examination on certificate from the preparatory school.

In 1873 the system of elective studies in a college curriculum was a much debated theory. In 1902 the theory has become a fact. Then every freshman was required to pursue the same forty-seven term and half-term courses before he could receive the degree of A. B. There were also seven or eight half-term optional courses which could be taken, yet these did not excuse one from any required course. The work in rhetoric and physical culture was then as now required of all. To-day there are only eighteen term courses which every student is obliged to take To complete the quota of forty-eight courses necessary for a degree, he can select for himself from eighty-seven different courses offered by the thirteen professors. He is permitted, moreover, if the hours of recitation do not conflict and his ability is equal to the task, to pursue five full-term courses at once, and thus either shorten his college course, or as is more usual, lighten the required work of a particular period. Since the four year requirement for the degree of M. D. has been adopted, seniors intending to be physicians are thus enabled to take certain studies in the Medical School of Maine during their last college year, and to complete their professional course within three years of their graduation.

Room has been made for this marked expansion of the latter part of the curriculum by diminishing the number of weekly recitations in a full course from five to four — in some cases to three — by regaining Saturday forenoon for recitations, of which sixteen rather than fifteen now make a normal week's work, and by placing the required French and German in the freshman and sophomore years.

Of the new studies with which the college course has been enriched, English literature is the most popular. Its six courses cover a period of two years, and are arranged in two groups, of which the first, including literature of the eighteenth century, the poetry of the nineteenth, and American literature, is open to both juniors and seniors. The present year it was elected by sixty-seven men. The second group deals with the earlier periods of English literature and extends through the three terms of senior year. Instruction in these courses, though based upon text-books, is largely in the form of lectures and readings, to the rare excellence of which all who have listened to the senior member of the academic faculty can testify.

Although the courses in history are numbered as nine, by reason of the three term division of the college year they are essentially three, of which two on European history are given alternately; the third, on American history every year. These rank in popularity with the courses in chemistry, economics, geology, and philosophy, and are, like them, chosen by a majority in each class.

With the increase of courses there has come a marked change in methods of instruction. It would surprise the worthy member of the first division in Latin, who blushed so deeply when Tutor Moore, referring to certain textual variations, asked if he read *pones*, to learn that several of the best translations of

Horace and of Homer are regularly reserved in the library for the use of the classes studying those authors. In the departments of history and economics especially, there is required an amount of collateral reading and an extended use of the library both unheard of and impracticable thirty years ago. This "laboratory" method sometimes calls upon a student to consult over a hundred volumes to obtain the matter desired for the special exercise assigned him, while the number of books reserved for the particular use of the classes pursuing these courses often rises into the thousands.

The extension of the study of political economy over two years gives opportunity for formal instruction in practical questions of the day, such as the foundation of trusts, the development of manufactures, the consolidation of railroads. Under the leadership of the professors, student clubs are organized for the informal discussion of topics connected with the various departments. The oldest of these, the Deutsche Verein, has held its monthly meetings for a series of years and has begun the collection of a departmental library, for which a room is to be assigned in the Hubbard Library.

It is a standing complaint against all disciplinary studies pursued in college, that they are not as effective a means of culture as they should be. President Hyde, who is emphatically a man of ideas, has engrafted upon the Bowdoin curriculum a scheme of individual instruction connected with that of the classroom, by which the ancient languages in particular are to be made less dead, if not thoroughly alive to the average student. The plan stated in his own language is as follows: "Supplementary to the work now done by professors, tutors are to do the kind of work the professors are compelled for the most part to leave undone. These tutors are to be young men fresh from university studies who expect to become professors in due time. It is

their duty to meet each student individually for a half hour, at least as often as once a week, to review with him thoroughly and critically a specified portion of the work done in class during that period; to discover difficulties; to remove misconceptions; to correct wrong methods of study; to point out errors and superficialities; to insist on accuracy and thoroughness; to stimulate interest; to suggest lines of reading; and by personal influence to bring the subject home to the student as a living reality." This scheme has been in operation five or six years, and its effect upon the tutors, at least, has been as expected; they have become professors, or are well along on the highway to that goal. It is not easy to measure directly the influence of the system upon the undergraduates, yet there can be no doubt that more thorough work with greater interest in the subject is the result.

To describe more fully a method of instruction, which, as far as the writer is informed, Bowdoin is the only college to attempt, I quote from a recent report of a gentleman who has successfully performed this work. "The general purpose of the individual work is to supplement the regular classroom exercises through the use of material and methods not adapted to large divisions. In practise this general purpose has involved the following ends: —

"1. To discover and clear away the peculiar difficulties of each student.

"2. To make more plain the practical value and the artistic interest of the classics.

"3. To show the vital connection, in life and thought, between ancient and modern times.

"4. To give practise in English composition.

"5. To insure the frequent use of the resources of the library.

"The class is divided alphabetically into sections,

each containing four men. With each section the instructor meets once a week for a half-hour conference. At first, oral and written translations are made by the students and minutely criticized by the instructor, to elucidate the finer points of syntax and style. Discussion and the free expression of personal opinion are encouraged. As the difficulties incident to the first attack upon the subject decrease, more attention is given to allusions in the text; and topics upon various biographical, historical, social, and political subjects are assigned. Each man is given specific references to books upon the reserved list in the library. The results of investigation are embodied in short papers to be read and discussed at the conference and later handed to the instructor for further correction and criticism."

Were certain members of '77 to renew their youth and return to Brunswick as undergraduates, the change that would most surprise them is the practical abandonment by the college faculty of the endeavor to govern the student body outside of the recitation rooms. The word "govern" is purposely chosen. Means are taken to influence and to direct, but none to control. No college now allows greater freedom of action to its students, nor is it possible to see how further increase could be made except by completely adopting the methods of the German university. This marked change in college discipline dates, in a large measure, from the introduction of a scheme of self-government, and of a new method of ranking, each devised by Prof. Charles Henry Smith, now of Yale, but for fifteen years a most influential member of the Bowdoin Faculty. The system of self-government, consisting of a college jury acting in cooperation with the president, is in the line of similar plans tried at New England colleges, notably at Amherst, and was adopted at Bowdoin with the special hope of mitigating the evils that resulted

from hazing. The jury is composed as follows: Each of the four classes elects one member; each chartered chapter of an intercollegiate fraternity elects one member; and all who do not belong to any such fraternity elect one member. It holds regular meetings during term time, and a special meeting can be summoned by its foreman, or on the request of the president, or on the written request of three students. It has absolute and final jurisdiction over all cases of public disorder and all offenses committed by students against each other; while the president retains jurisdiction over conduct during college exercises, damage to college buildings, and matters of personal morality which affect, primarily, the character and reputation of individual students. On several occasions since 1883, when the jury was first organized, it has dealt with cases of hazing, and instances of public disorder, in a manner which has met with the same amount of public approbation, to say the least, which was granted aforetime to decisions of the college faculty. While the jury has not neglected its duty when any specific offense has been brought to its attention, it has, during these years, never evinced a desire to magnify its functions, but rather to assume an attitude quite characteristic of public officials in a prohibition State.

The new ranking system meets the vexatious question of attendance at required exercises far more satisfactorily than the old method of demerits and three stages which kept careless students on the verge of dismissal, and occasioned a lamentable amount of sickness among an apparently healthy body of young men. The present plan is based upon two principles. First, that attendance at an exercise is in itself an essential part of the instruction the college offers. Second, that the number of short absences for legitimate causes during a period of four years is about the same for all students,

so that no real injustice is shown by refusing to excuse them. The student, therefore, who attends all the required recitations in a subject, receives a perfect attendance mark of six. If he performs in a perfectly satisfactory manner the required work of the department, he receives an additional mark of ten. These marks are averaged together and give eight as the maximum rank. The minimum rank allowed is five and a half. It is, therefore, evident that one who absents himself from fifty per cent. of the required exercises in any course must attain an average recitation mark of eight at those he does attend, or else be dropped from his class. This relation of attendance to the class standing is well understood, and meets with general approval by the student body. If we may trust the testimony of teachers who have come here from other colleges, it has secured a better average attendance on recitations than is usual elsewhere.

College customs and recreations remain much the same. Anna Lytics is no longer buried, but Seniors' Last Chapel is more of an event than ever, though hardly as impressive as in our day. Boating and class races have passed away, but tennis has come and football grown into a science that demands all the time, strength, and mental ability its devotees can muster. Ivy Day continues the special festival of Bowdoin Juniors, but Field Day has been swallowed up in a series of intercollegiate contests, only a few of which are held in Brunswick. Our winter term gymnastic exhibitions are succeeded by the annual indoor athletic meets. These, it must be confessed, seem a trifle tame and wearisome to one who remembers the interest and excitement with which we watched the movements of the Greene brothers on the trapeze, the agility of C. E. Cobb and C. A. Perry, and the posturing of Bolster, Williams, and Wiggin in the "three high." Quite

likely the difference is subjective, and due to a slower flow of blood in one's own veins.

Student life has kept pace with the advance in material comforts and conveniences which has characterized the last quarter century. No undergraduate lugs coal or carries water — unless he be a sophomore — or buys kerosene oil; while a few maintain that rubber boots are no longer a necessity. The three dormitories have been renovated throughout and are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and provided with water-closets and sinks. The rooms, always commodious, seem even more so since the familiar feature of the large coal stove has disappeared. In place of end-women, white capped janitors have the care of the rooms, and are expected to be "on deck" during a reasonable number of hours each day. Three large and attractive chapter-houses have been erected, of which one, at least, affords every convenience and luxury obtainable in a modern city residence.

The completion of Memorial Hall and the erection of five new buildings have given Bowdoin a material equipment which is not surpassed by any New England college of its rank, and equaled by few. The first of these to be built was the Sargent Gymnasium, which stands behind the line of the dormitories and looks out between Maine and Winthrop Halls. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the rapid advance, or, at least, the rapid change in methods of physical culture, than the fact that this structure, carefully planned and well adapted for the use of the college fifteen years ago, is now insufficient to meet the demands of this department. The replacement of Swedish and German gymnastics by indoor athletics, and by games like basket ball, has rendered desirable a building much larger than the present structure. Connected with the gymnasium by a pleasant path through the pines is the Whittier

Athletic Field. Nature has given the field the advantage of the level surface so characteristic of Brunswick, as well as an encircling border of evergreens. Art and industry have secured an excellent oval for football and baseball, with a quarter-mile cinder track. The generosity of the New York alumnus, whose name is so often on our lips, provides the present season a modern grand stand, with waiting rooms and all other conveniences for the contestants.

Those of our classmates who felt aggrieved that we were required to study astronomy, and yet were given no facilities for seeing the stars, will take satisfaction in the fact that the second building to be erected after our departure was a small but well-equipped observatory, admirably adapted for purposes of instruction.

Over half a century ago a Massachusetts merchant gave one thousand dollars to finish in the then incomplete chapel a room for the exhibition of the Bowdoin paintings. This room was named "The Sophia Walker Gallery" in memory of his mother. The centennial year of the college was signalized by the dedication of a beautiful structure erected by the nieces of this Boston merchant as his own memorial, and for the proper preservation of the objects of art possessed by the college, a collection very materially increased by their subsequent generosity. The Walker Art Building is regarded by architectural critics as one of the finest of the many notable structures designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York City. It is absolutely fireproof as regards its construction, and its interior decorations by leading American artists, together with its contents, have made it the one building in Maine which no lover of art fails to visit.

In 1892 the departments of chemistry, physics, and biology, feeling that the character of their instruction was being seriously affected by the narrow quarters

assigned them in Adams and Massachusetts Hall, united in an earnest appeal for improved facilities. The appeal was voiced in the president's report for that year and met with an immediate response. By the generosity of Mr. Edward F. Searles there was erected, during the next two seasons as a memorial of his wife, the present Science Building. Its cost, including equipment, approached two hundred thousand dollars. It provides for every facility which the observation and ingenuity of three professors of ability and experience could suggest. Its ample laboratories, its well-lighted recitation rooms, private offices, and commodious storerooms afford space for the instruction of classes larger than Bowdoin has now, or can naturally be expected to have unless the population of the State increases, or our standard of admission decreases.

The college library, which in our day was a dull competitor with the more attractive collections belonging to the Peucinian and Athenæan Societies, shortly after awaked from its slumbers and took possession of the two society libraries, as well as of the south wing of the chapel in which we were wont to consider long and earnestly whether credit could be regarded as capital. As the years advanced it grew more and more grasping until it had occupied and overflowed all the apartments of the chapel structure save that devoted to worship. When its further growth seemed about to be checked by lack of space, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York City, charged the college to erect at his expense such a library building as the needs of the college, present and future, should demand. As a result of his generosity there will be completed the present year a fireproof structure with a capacity for two hundred thousand volumes, with administration, conference, and study rooms sufficient to meet every possible need of our alma mater in this direction for generations to come.

Hand in hand with the erection of the new buildings has gone on the work of heating and lighting from a central power house, of leveling and draining the campus, of improving the quality of its turf, of planting hundreds of pines in the rear of the dormitories to take the place of those that were falling of old age. Last but not least, the class of '75 have erected as a memorial of their interest in alma mater a simple but impressive entrance at the end of the main walk from the chapel, in which two granite monoliths are the prominent features.

It is my duty to explain that a comfortable temperature in the college library during the winter season has indirectly brought injury to the class ivy. The continuous heating of the chapel from the central station has caused warm roofs. These have made ice and miniature avalanches from the eaves. These in turn have checked the upward and onward development of a vine which a few years since showed enterprise characteristic of its name.

In closing a sketch in which many points of interest have necessarily been omitted, a few words respecting alma mater's cash account will not be out of place. In 1877 she valued her property, aside from the campus and its buildings, at three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. In 1902 her invested funds amount to seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This handsome increase is due mainly to the large sums received under the wills of Daniel B. Fayerweather, Esq., of New York City, and of Mrs. Catherine Merritt Garcelon, of Oakland, Cal. It would seem, at first thought, that the doubling of the principal would double the income, and that the college is as prosperous in its finances as it is in its material equipment. Such, however, is not the case. The securities held in 1877 brought the college an average of over six per cent. Those held to-day hardly net four per cent. A small deficit, ac-

cording to a prominent college president, is a good thing for an institution. Bowdoin has had a deficit for the last seven years, but, unfortunately, in several of them it has not been small. That the number and salaries of the college faculty have been slightly increased is due quite as much to the increased income from the student body as to that from invested funds. The year we graduated, the students paid in round numbers to the college treasury fourteen thousand dollars. In the present year they paid upwards of thirty thousand. It is manifestly improbable that this latter source of income should grow much greater, in view of the strong competition offered by other New England colleges with more teachers and larger scholarships. A special effort is being made at the present time to secure from the alumni and friends of the college that further endowment of the institution which will permit it to discharge its work in the century just beginning even more faithfully and successfully than it has done in that now closed.

I knew him as myself; for from our infancy
We have conversed and spent our hours together:
And though myself have been an idle truant,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection,
Yet hath Sir Proteus (for that's his name)
Made use and fair advantage of his days:
His years but young, but his experience old:
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe:
And in a word (far, far behind his worth)
Comes all the praises that I now bestow.

—Two Gentlemen of Verona : ii. 4.

The Class

The Class.

William Gerrish Beale.

In the September following graduation Mr. Beale left Maine and went to Indiana, where he taught until February, 1878, when he accepted the principalship of the high school in Hyde Park, Ill. This position he retained until June, 1881, in the meantime studying law in the office of Messrs. Williams & Thompson, of Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in March, 1881, and in July following became a law clerk in the office of Messrs. Isham & Lincoln, one of the prominent law firms of Chicago. In July, 1886, he was admitted to partnership therein, the firm name becoming Isham, Lincoln & Beale. The firm has an extensive practise, largely in chancery and corporation law. He is fond of his profession, devotes himself to it closely, and has achieved an honorable place at the bar. He was one of the attorneys in the last stages of the litigation on the estate of Walter L. Newbury, and in the great foreclosure suit of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company before Judge Gresham. He writes that his record must stand much as it did in our class report of 1887, "except that I have now two junior partners whom I make do the work when I can." In 1887 he was appointed by Mayor Roche a member of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, and was made president of the Board, but declined a reappointment for a second term. Mr. Beale is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics, and "the only

offices I have held," he writes, "or ever wish to hold, have been those of Corporation Counsel of this city and a member and president of the Board of Education." He is "a member of the leading social clubs of Chicago as well as of several in New York. The thousand and one organizations and associations, charitable and otherwise, to which one has to belong in a large city like this are hardly worth mentioning." His chief recreations from professional work are hunting and fishing. Mr. Beale is not married.

Edward Harwood Blake.

After leaving college Mr. Blake passed some time in European travel, subsequently pursuing a post-graduate course of study in English literature and philosophy at Harvard University. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1878, when he returned to his home in Bangor, Maine, and began at once the practise of his profession. He has lived in Bangor ever since, engaged in the practise of law and in business operations, though he has made repeated visits to Europe, some of which have been of long duration.

He has served as mayor of the city of Bangor, being elected upon the Republican ticket, and he has been director, vice-president, and president of the Merchants National Bank of Bangor. A few years ago he acquired a controlling interest in the Bangor *Daily News*, one of the younger dailies of eastern Maine, and one of the most enterprising, which about two years since purchased and merged with itself the long-established and influential Republican daily of Bangor, the *Whig and Courier*.

Mr. Blake is not married.

Alvan Joseph Bolster.

Born at Dixfield, Maine, Dec. 20, 1855.
Died at Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1885.

For three years after leaving college Mr. Bolster was engaged in teaching, his vacations and leisure being given to the study of law. In the fall of 1879 he left Maine for the West, and Jan. 12, 1880, at Sioux Falls, Dak., he was admitted to the practise of law in the courts of the territory. Settling in Dell Rapids, Dak., he formed soon after a partnership with Albion Thorne, Esq., one of the early settlers of Dakota, under the firm name of Thorne & Bolster. As is true in all new communities, the practise of law was supplemented with a general land office business, locating parties on government lands, making final proof papers, etc. He liked the West: he never saw a moment when he regretted going West, and his law practise and general business grew with every year. For some years he was, too, engaged by Gregg & Co. as their traveling collector for Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa. In the fall of 1882 he removed to Devil Lake, Dak., where he remained nearly three years, engaged in his profession and in surveying; but the business prospect not seeming so favorable there, he returned to Dell Rapids in 1885. At the time of his death he conducted a large real estate and insurance business, and had lately completed, very satisfactorily, some extensive purchases of Dakota lands for Auburn and Lewiston people. He was corporation counsel for two banks in his home city, Auburn, Maine. His death was most sudden, he being discovered dead in his bed at the Planter Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa, where he had gone the same day to remain for the night. The coroner's jury, summoned to inves-

tigate the cause of death, returned a verdict that he "came to his death through paralysis of the heart." Mr. Bolster was much beloved by the people of Dell Rapids, and universal sympathy was expressed on receipt of the news of his unexpected decease.

Osgar Brinkerhoff.

During at least the first twelve years following his graduation Mr. Brinkerhoff was engaged in the work of teaching. The first two or three years of this time he occupied positions in Fairhaven, New York, and in Vermont. In 1880 he accepted an appointment in Atlanta, Ill. In 1886 he wrote: "I am still teaching here (Atlanta); have a very pleasant school. There are in the building eight teachers besides myself. I have six recitations of a half-hour each, and spend the rest of my time in the other rooms. Am not satisfied with teaching in a pecuniary view; otherwise would not care to change. Have never been a seeker after office or social distinction, but in my quiet way strive to attend to my duties." In 1887 he wrote again, offering no new items for the class report which appeared that year and adding, "I have become so disheartened and discouraged that I scarcely care what happens." His nervous system had become unstrung, possibly through overwork, and he was subject to periods of melancholia. He remained at Atlanta, however, until 1888, when he removed to Goodland, Kan., where he became principal of Clark's Academy. He retained this position about two years, carrying along with his school work his private study of the law and being admitted to the bar of Sherman County, Kan. In December, 1890, he disappeared suddenly from Goodland, giving none of his friends (and his gentle spirit and kindly nature had won him warm friends in both Atlanta and Goodland) any

intimation of his purpose to take such a step. He is known to have gone to Denver, Col., but how long he remained there is not certain. A wide and careful correspondence, covering several years and addressed to all who were ascertained to be his personal friends in the West, has failed to bring any definite information as to his life after that time or regarding his present whereabouts.

The latest word that can be regarded as of any significance whatever came in September, 1901, in a letter from Mr. A. P. West, president of the Columbia Savings Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal. Writing at that time Mr. West told of an interview that he had with Mr. Brinkerhoff in Los Angeles eight years before, about October, 1893. He says: "I met Brink on the street dressed something after the order of a mountaineer. On his first glance at me he looked away and seemed to try to pass unseen, but I crossed over to the side of the walk he was on and spoke to him. It was after banking hours and I invited him to go to the bank with me for a talk. After saying he was in a hurry and would see me again, I insisted on his going then, which he reluctantly did, and we then went into my office and talked half an hour or so. He told me that he had spent a long spell in the Sierra Madre Mountains, but he seemed ill at ease and would not talk of his whereabouts or business here. Since that time I have neither seen nor heard anything from or of him."

Philip Greely Brown.

In the summer of 1877 Mr. Brown entered the banking house of J. B. Brown & Sons, of Portland, Maine. Upon the death of Hon. John B. Brown, and the consequent reorganization of the firm, he was, in 1881, admitted to partnership therein, the firm name remaining

as before. He has continued in an active and varied business life in Portland to the present time. The firm of J. B. Brown & Sons was dissolved in 1893, to be succeeded by the corporation known as the P. H. & J. M. Brown Company, of which Mr. Brown was elected treasurer, a position which he has held ever since. In the latter part of 1893 he was appointed a

trustee of the J. B. Brown estate in place of his father, Mr. Philip Henry Brown, deceased.

Mr. Brown is also a director of the First National Bank, of the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of the Atwood Lead Company, and of the Portland Dry Dock Company, all of Portland; a director of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company, of the Vermilion Railroad & Light Company, a corporator of the Portland Savings Bank; has been treasurer of the Portland Society of Art, and for years a member of the Merchants Exchange, acting a part of the time as a

member of the Standing Committee of the Merchants Exchange in the Portland Board of Trade.

He is a non-resident member of the Calumet Club, of New York City, and an active member of many Portland clubs, among which are the Cumberland, Athletic, Yacht, Golf, and Art clubs, and he has been treasurer of the Citizens' Mutual Relief Association, an association numbering over one thousand members. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Brown was given the degree of A. B., out of course, by vote of the trustees of Bowdoin College at the Commencement of 1885. His residence is at 85 Vaughan Street, Portland, where he entertained the class most handsomely at dinner on the occasion of its twentieth reunion in June, 1897.

Mr. Brown is not married.

John Eliphaz Chapman.

A PART of the year following graduation Mr. Chapman passed in European travel, visiting England, Scotland, France, and Italy. In the fall of 1878 he began the study of law with Messrs. Strout & Holmes, of Portland, Maine, continuing until October, 1880, when he took a third year as special student in the Harvard Law School. Remaining in Boston, Mass., he connected himself in the autumn of 1883 with Messrs. Otis & Andrew, counselors-at-law, having offices in the Globe Building, where he continued a little more than four years. Beginning early in 1888 he occupied for a short time an editorial position on the Boston *Commonwealth*, but in December, 1890, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. Here he remained for nearly seven years. In January, 1897, occurred the death of his valued and beloved friend and

law preceptor, Mr. Albert B. Otis. This devolved upon Mr. Chapman the duties of an executor of Mr. Otis' will, and subsequently the care of a trust estate created by the will. It involved, also, the completion of the administration upon two other estates, and, as a result of the circumstances, the direction of other trust estates of size. The responsibilities thus coming to him made it impossible to continue the editorial work with the *Companion*, and he withdrew from the paper in

May, 1897. Since that date his time has been occupied almost wholly with the management of trust estates.

He is a member of the St. Botolph Club, being on the Executive Committee and the Art and Library Committee, and also librarian of the Club, a member of the Bowdoin Club, the Mount Vernon Club, and the Massachusetts Single Tax League.

He is not married.

Charles Edwin Cobb.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Cobb entered business with his father, becoming bookkeeper and general accountant for John F. Cobb & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Auburn, Maine. On Dec. 1, 1881, he was admitted to partnership in the firm. For several years thereafter he traveled much of the time in the West and South-

west in the interests of the firm, during the spring and fall months, however, having practical control of selling at the Boston office of the firm. Somewhat later, with Royal M. Mason and Elton C. Briggs he organized the corporation of the Mason-Cobb Company for the manufacture of fine grade shoes, the factories of the company being located in Kennebunk, Maine, and its chief salesrooms at 2 High Street, Boston. Mr. Cobb served as treasurer of this corporation for about

four years. In November, 1901, he removed to Gardiner, Maine, to become resident manager of the Gardiner factory of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, and he occupies this position at the present time. The company has factories also at Whitman, Mass., and Skowhegan, Maine, and its Boston offices are at 66 Lincoln Street.

Mr. Cobb is a Republican, but has never taken active part in political life. In March, 1883, he was elected a member of the Superintending School Committee of the city of Auburn, and in March, 1884, was reelected for a term of two years. He married, Dec. 24, 1878, Miss Annie Carroll Bradford of Auburn, and has four children: Laura Bradford, born May 4, 1881; Mary Agnes, born March 3, 1884; Lena Margretta, born Dec. 5, 1887; and Maurice, born Jan. 4, 1894.

William Titcomb Cobb.

During the two years following graduation Mr. Cobb studied in the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, Germany, the university vacations being occupied with short trips to other continental countries. On his return to the United States he entered the Harvard Law School, remaining through the academic year 1879–80, and then continuing his law studies with Messrs. Rice & Hall, of Rockland, Maine. He was admitted to the bar of Knox County in December, 1880, but did not engage in practise, preferring a business life, and entered at once the firm of Cobb, Wight & Co., wholesale and retail grocers and ship-chandlers of Rockland. Subsequently he formed a partnership with his father, Mr. Francis Cobb, under the firm name of Francis Cobb & Co., for the manufacture of lime at Rockland. Upon the death of his father in 1890 he became president of the Cobb Lime Company, a company incorpo-

rated in 1871 for the manufacture of extra white and finishing lime, and remained in this position until the sale of this property to the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company in 1900. He has not at present any connection with the active management of the lime business, but is a member of the firm of Cobb, Wight & Co., wholesale grocers, and of Cobb, Butler & Co., shipbuilders. He is a director in the Rockland National Bank, the Rockland Trust Company, the Camden and

Rockland Water Company, the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company, the Rockland, Thomaston, and Camden Street Railway, and the Eastern Telephone Company. Mr. Cobb is a Republican, and in 1889–90 was a member of Governor Burleigh's Executive Council. He presided over the Republican State Convention, held at Lewiston, in April, 1900. He married, June 14, 1882, Miss Lucy Callie Banks, only daughter of Dr. W. A. Banks, of Rockland, and has two children:

Martha Banks, born April 9, 1883, and Anna West, born July 16, 1891.

Edgar Millard Cousins.

In the autumn following graduation Mr. Cousins entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he pursued the full course and was graduated June 2, 1880. During the two summers of his seminary course he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Burlington, Maine. In his senior year at the seminary he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Cherryfield, Maine, where he was ordained and installed June 9, 1880. Here he remained three years, resigning in July, 1883, to become acting pastor of the West Congregational Church in Portland, Maine. In May of the following year he accepted an urgent call to the pastorate of the Warren Church, Cumberland Mills, Maine, in which he was installed June 12, 1884, and where he remained more than nine years. During these years the Warren Church doubled its membership, while its church building was remodeled and enlarged to meet the increasing demands upon it, and it came to be recognized as one of the strong and active churches of the State. Closing his labors with this church Sept. 30, 1893, and declining two calls to important churches out of the State, he accepted at once an invitation to become Associate Secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, a then newly created office involving the presentation of the society's work to the churches of the State. The financial depression and other unexpected conditions made it seem wise to resign this office two years later. A pleasant pastorate of three years was passed in Gray, Maine, and in 1898 a call was accepted to the Second Church in Biddeford, Maine. Here he remained two

years and a half, resigning in April, 1901, and accepting a call to his present field of labor, the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Thomaston, Maine.

In whatever community his work has lain, Mr. Cousins has identified himself with its educational interests. When Westbrook (of which Cumberland Mills is a part) became a city, he was made a member of the School Board and remained so as long as he lived in the city. He was chairman of the board for two years, during which the school work of the city was remodeled and put upon its present excellent basis. He was Supervisor of Schools in Gray during his pastorate in that town, and he has for several years been a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He published, in 1894, "Centennial Sermon of the Mount Desert Congregational Church, with Historical Notes," in book form, and has also, from time to time, published many sermons and articles in the weekly and the religious press. Since 1891 he has been corresponding and statistical secretary of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, and, since 1898, consulting editor for Maine of the *Congregationalist*. When amid all the confining duties of a busy life he finds it possible, he likes to go fishing as well as ever he did.

Mr. Cousins married, June 10, 1881, Miss Ella Nickels Burnham, of Cherryfield, who died Aug. 2, 1882, of consumption. On Sept. 26, 1883, he married Miss Ella Maria Burnham, of Machias, Maine, and has had six children: John Chapman, born July 18, 1884, who died Jan. 29, 1900; Irene, born Feb. 1, 1887; Edgar Fuller, born May 24, 1888; Mary Longfellow, born Jan. 10, 1892; Herbert Burnham, born July 26, 1894; and Sanford Burnham, born Oct. 1, 1898. The eldest daughter, Irene, is preparing for Mount Holyoke College.

Frank Herbert Crocker.

After graduation he engaged for a time in the apothecary and drug business at Machias, Maine. He then began the study of medicine in that town with Dr. S. B. Hunter and Dr. Henry H. Smith ('77), as preceptors, and also at the Medical School of Maine, in Brunswick. He was graduated at that institution May 31, 1882, and almost immediately thereafter

opened an office in Boothbay, Maine, where his time was soon fully occupied with a good and growing practise. Dr. Crocker has always found the greatest pleasure in his professional work, but during such leisure as its duties have allowed him he has striven to keep in touch with the general world of literature and affairs, and his private library is a valuable one. In 1891 he went from Boothbay to Machias, where he practised

eight years, removing in 1899 to Gardiner, Maine, where he has since followed his profession.

Dr. Crocker married, June 6, 1883, Miss Lucy Haskell Crane, of Machias, and has two children: Julia Lydia, born Nov. 15, 1885, and David Evans, born March 17, 1888.

Frederick Henry Dillingham.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated March 12, 1880. In October of the same year, after six months' service as assistant surgeon, he was appointed house surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, New York, and also opened an office for private practise at his residence, then 118 East 17th Street. On Feb. 1, 1881, he became house physician of the same hospital, which position he held by reappointment until his resignation in February of the following year. In January, 1882, he was appointed sanitary inspector of the Board of Health of New York, being one of four successful candidates out of more than four hundred applicants. In 1887 he was promoted to diagnostician, and April 5, 1893, to assistant sanitary superintendent. On Jan. 1, 1898, upon the consolidation of the Greater New York, Dr. Dillingham became assistant sanitary superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan, a position which he holds at the present time, having charge of the department in that Borough, and having more than five hundred employees under him.

The foregoing may be called the civic activities of Dr. Dillingham. In the meantime, in what may be considered the more private sphere of his professional work, he had, in November, 1884, been appointed assistant to the professor of diseases of children at the New York

Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, followed by appointment, in January, 1885, as attending physician at the New York Free Dispensary for children. In this year Dr. Dillingham began to give especial attention to the study of dermatology, and in October he was appointed assistant to the professor of dermatology, at the New York Polyclinic. On May 5, 1892, he was promoted to lecturer on dermatology, and on

June 13, 1895, he was made adjunct professor of dermatology at the New York Polyclinic, a position which he still holds. During the years 1886 and 1887, also, he was assistant physician of the heart and lungs at the Dewitt Dispensary of New York. He has published "Diagnosis of Typhus Fever," in the New York *Polyclinic*, "A Case of Poisoning by Sulphonal," in the *Medical Record*, and other professional articles.

Dr. Dillingham was one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, and has served at times on the Board of Governors, and as chairman of the House Committee. At present he is one of its vice-presidents. He is also a member of the Academy of Medicine, of the Medical Society of the County of New York, of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, and was secretary of the Section of Hygiene of the Academy of Medicine in 1892, 1893, and 1894. When he can get time for any recreation he turns to golf.

On Nov. 15, 1893, Dr. Dillingham married Miss Helen Alexander Ganson at Christ Church, New York City. In scarcely more than two months — on Jan. 20, 1894 — Mrs. Dillingham died very suddenly from la grippe. On Nov. 3, 1897, Dr. Dillingham married Mrs. Susy Ganson Ferguson, of New York, the ceremony occurring at Grace Church.

They have no children.

Edward Everett Dunbar.

After leaving college, in his sophomore year, Mr. Dunbar entered the printing business, and with his brother, under the firm name of Dunbar Brothers, established at Damariscotta, Maine, the *Village Herald and Lincoln Record*, a weekly newspaper, the first number appearing Nov. 15, 1876. The *Herald and Record* was successful from the start, was at least twice enlarged, and was equipped with a new and improved cylinder press. With the paper was connected also a book and commercial job-printing business. Mr. Dunbar continued to conduct this paper until the fall of 1893, when he sold out and a year later purchased an interest

in the *Daily Star* of Rockland, Maine, with which he was connected for four years. In 1897 he disposed of his interest in the *Star* and removed to Boston, Mass., to engage in the business of manufacturing stereotype and linotype metals and refining drosses. At the present time he is carrying on this business in Boston, and also the business of job and book printing.

Mr. Dunbar is a Republican, and during his residence in Maine was somewhat prominent in political affairs. He was repeatedly a delegate to State Congressional and County conventions; was a member of the School Committee of Damariscotta, 1893–94; was secretary of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, 1890–94; and from 1891 to 1894 was delegate from the Second Congressional District of Maine to the National Farmers' Congress, by appointment of the governor. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Knights of the Golden Cross, and the Knights of Pythias.

He married, Nov. 22, 1876, Miss Mary Annie Day, of Damariscotta, and they have three children: Mabel Annie, born Jan. 13, 1878; Harold Everett, born Dec. 10, 1879; and Alice Lucinda, born March 13, 1883. Harold has passed the examination for admission to Bowdoin College.

Charles Thomas Evans.

After leaving college Mr. Evans was, for a time, cashier in his brother's insurance agency in Philadelphia, Pa., and subsequently in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He then became secretary of Echo Farm, in Litchfield, Conn., where he stayed until the fall of 1880, when he resigned and entered the insurance business in Philadelphia. He has continued as insurance agent and broker to the present time, occupy-

ing practically the same offices for more than twenty years, at 428 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. He holds the agency for many of the largest and most important companies in both fire and life insurance. His residence, since May, 1892, has been at 203 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the Presbyterian Historical Society, of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, of the New England Society of Penn-

sylvania, of the Young Republican's Club, of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, and of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Politically he classifies himself as a Republican in national questions, an Independent in municipal affairs.

On Oct. 20, 1880, Mr. Evans married Miss Susan Strickler Greene, of Philadelphia, and has had six children: Martha Houston, born Oct. 15, 1881; John James Houston, born Dec. 11, 1883; Annie Greene,

born Aug. 19, 1885, but who died March 12, 1886; Sarah Fifield, born Feb. 22, 1888; Stephen Greene, born Feb. 17, 1890, but who died Aug. 4, 1897; and Charles Thomas, Jr., born June 18, 1894. The eldest daughter, Martha Houston Evans, is a student in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. John James Houston Evans entered the University of Pennsylvania in November last year, as a member of the class of 1905. Sarah Fifield Evans is in Walnut Lane Seminary, preparing for Bryn Mawr College. Mr. Evans writes that "the entrance of my oldest son into the University of Pennsylvania, calls up, as a matter of course, my own college days, and I find myself sympathizing with those matters which so much interest him."

David Blin Fuller.

During the year following graduation Mr. Fuller taught in Gorham, Maine, and in Gray, Maine. In the autumn of 1878 he became principal of the Greeley Institute, Cumberland Center, Maine, where he stayed three years, to the highest satisfaction of trustees, parents, and pupils. He then resigned, and entered for a short time the law office of E. F. Webb, Esq., Waterville, Maine, removing in the late fall of that year, 1881, to Kansas, where he was admitted to the bar Dec. 14, 1881. On Jan. 1, 1882, he formed a law partnership with J. B. Clogston, Esq., under the firm name of Clogston & Fuller, at Eureka, Kan., where Mr. Fuller has since been engaged in the active practise of his profession, now more than twenty-one years. In 1887, his partner, Mr. Clogston, was appointed a justice in the Supreme Court of Kansas, and for the next three years Mr. Fuller conducted the business alone. On March 1, 1890, however, Judge Clogston resigned his position on the supreme bench, and the partnership of Clogston &

Fuller was resumed, continuing until Dec. 1, 1897, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Judge Clogston retiring. Mr. Fuller practised alone until June 1, 1900, when he formed his present partnership with F. S. Jackson, under the name of Fuller & Jackson. The firm has by far the leading business of the county and one of the best-equipped law offices in the State. Their practise is carried on in all the courts except the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Fuller has

been local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and has been a director of the First National Bank of Eureka continuously since 1887 and its attorney since 1885. He has never been a candidate for any political office, although several times solicited to stand for district judge and for prosecuting attorney. He was an ardent supporter of the candi-

dacy of James G. Blaine for president, and has acted with the Republican party since, serving as chairman of the County Central Committee and a member of the State Central Committee. During the greater part of his residence in Eureka he has been a member of the School Board of his city, and has many times been president of the Board, a position which he holds now.

Mr. Fuller has taken an active interest in matters pertaining to masonry. He was Grand Master of the State in 1892 and 1893, was elected to receive the 33d Degree at Washington in October of last year, and at present is one of the grand officers of the Grand Commandery. He was elected the first president of the Board of Directors of the Kansas Masonic Home, and has been unanimously reelected each year since.

"The county in which I am located," Mr. Fuller writes, "is the largest cattle county in the State. It is not unusual for our large dealers to have a quarter of a million dollars invested in cattle at one time. I was in one pasture last year which contained something over twenty-five thousand acres. The fencing around it was about seventy-five miles in length, and it was the business of three men with ponies to do nothing but 'ride the fences' and see that they were in suitable repair. These large pastures are usually watered by artificial ponds, and there are so many over the county that we get an unusual number of geese and ducks, affording the best of shooting. We have quail and prairie chicken in abundance, September and October being the best months for shooting.

"I am still a great lover of sport, and occasionally take part in a baseball game. I am a director of the Sterry Hunting and Fishing Club, located at the foot of Antelope Park, Colorado, eighteen miles above Wagon Wheel Gap on the Rio Grande River. The club consists of twenty-seven members, including the present

governor of the State and other men prominent in political life. The plant consists of four cottages, dining room and kitchen fully equipped. It is at an elevation of ninety-five hundred feet above sea level. It is open from the first of July to the first of September. We are constantly in sight of snow upon the higher ranges. Mountain trout are as plentiful as could be desired, and there is lots of big game, such as mountain lion, bear, antelope, deer, and mountain sheep. The ladies usually accompany us. The latch string is out, and any member of '77 will receive a cordial welcome any time when the camp is open."

Mr. Fuller married, March 8, 1882, Miss Clara Augusta Wilson, daughter of Hon. N. Wilson, of Orono, Maine, the ceremony being performed by Prof. John S. Sewall, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, formerly of Bowdoin College. They have two children: Abbie Louise, born July 15, 1894, and Illde Wilson, born Dec. 2, 1896.

David Dunlap Gilman.

For several years after leaving college Mr. Gilman's health was such as entirely to forbid close application to any mental work, and so far as possible his time was given to outdoor work and the general superintendence of the farm in Brunswick, Maine. The effects of the sunstroke, suffered in 1875, lingered with him for nearly eight years, but the recovery, although slow, was radical and thorough, and since the publication of our last record in 1887, his health, then reported as firmly and completely reestablished, has continued uniformly good. In the fall of 1883 he accepted a position as paymaster of the Cabot Manufacturing Company of Brunswick, a position which he has held continuously since that date, now nearly nineteen years. The Cabot

is one of the largest cotton mills in Maine, having sixty-nine thousand spindles and one thousand six hundred and seventy-two looms in operation, and the production of sheetings and drills reaches an aggregate of fourteen million yards annually.

A native of Brunswick, Mr. Gilman is actively identified with all movements looking to the development and improvement of his native town, to the care of its public grounds, to the preservation of its historical sites

and relics, and to the fostering of an intelligent public spirit in the community. He finds his recreation in rowing on the Androscoggin, but for the last four or five years his boat has had to divide its time with his bicycle. He has great enjoyment in bicycling, which he regards "as a most exhilarating and delightful form of exercise."

Mr. Gilman reports himself a Republican in politics. He is not married.

William Andrew Golden.

Mr. Golden studied law in the office of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Portland, Maine, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar, April 10, 1878. For several years he practised his profession pretty steadily in Portland, although his health was never very rugged. His trouble took the form of epilepsy, and he has been a frequent sufferer from recurring periods of this disease. About three years ago he was compelled to give up the practise of law entirely because of the mental strain and the confinement, and he opened a newspaper store in Portland. His mind, however, continued to be seriously affected, and in April, 1901, he was taken to the Asylum for the Insane, at Augusta, Maine. The physicians of the asylum do not regard his case as beyond treatment, and it is hoped that he will eventually be able to return to his family.

Mr. Golden married, Sept. 10, 1888, Miss Josephine L. Graves, and they have two children: Harry Ayer, born Jan. 20, 1890, and Isabella Perry, born Oct. 23, 1900.

Joseph Knight Greene.

The autumn after graduation Mr. Greene was principal of the high school, in Shirley, Mass. In December, 1877, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where, with the exception of three months spent as principal of the high school in Lawler, Iowa, he read law in the office of Messrs. Parsons & Runnells until August, 1878, when he was admitted to the Iowa bar. In the fall of 1878 he returned East and settled in Worcester, Mass., where he has since lived. For several months he was in the office of the Clerk of Courts for Worcester County, but in September, 1879, he opened an office

for himself, and from that time has been engaged in the general practise of the law.

In 1887 and 1888 he was Commissioner of Insolvency for Worcester County by appointment of Governor Ames, and for several years was an officer in his voting ward, but with these exceptions has not held public office. He has always been an active Republican, serving several years on the Republican City Com-

mittee and frequently representing his party as a delegate to political conventions. He has been honored with nominations for various city and State offices by his party, but living in a Democratic district his honors have ceased with the nominations. He has taken a more or less active part in movements for the best interests of his city and State, having acted as attorney for the Massachusetts Temperance League and managed several campaigns in the interest of no-license. For sev-

eral years he edited *Solid Facts*, a paper devoted to civic righteousness.

Mr. Greene is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and has been an official of the church for twenty years and superintendent of the Sunday school for five years. He is also a member of the Methodist Social Union, and for a number of years has been a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the organizers of the Natives of Maine, an association of eight hundred of the natives of the Pine Tree State living in Worcester County. Of this society Mr. Greene was for ten years secretary and treasurer, for two years vice-president, and for two years president. He is a member of the Worcester County Bar and the Law Library Association. He is also connected with several fraternal organizations, being a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows and having served for one year as Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts of the Knights of Malta, refusing further promotion. Of another organization he was chairman of the State Judiciary Committee and member of the National Judiciary Committee for some time. He has contributed to various publications from time to time, but has never published a book. In his younger days he was very fond of baseball. Now he plays chess for indoor recreation, and whenever he can get time follows hunting and fishing with great enjoyment.

Mr. Greene married, Dec. 12, 1889, Miss Frances Lillian Newton, of Worcester, and they have one child, Winthrop Stephenson, born May 16, 1891.

William Chute Greene.

For two terms in the year following graduation Mr. Greene served as principal of the high school at

Princeton, Maine. He then began the study of law with M. T. Ludden, Esq., of Lewiston, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879. On May 1, following, he opened an office at Mechanic Falls, Maine, with J. A. Roberts ('77), where he remained one year. In 1880 he removed to Boston, Mass., and in January, 1881, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He practised in Boston with good success, and a growing business for three years when, an especially favor-

able opening presenting itself, he removed, in June, 1884, to Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., where he has since lived. On going to Sag Harbor he formed a partnership with George C. Raynor, Esq., a Cornell graduate, under the firm name of Greene & Raynor, conducting also a branch office at Riverhead, N. Y. In 1889 the partnership with Mr. Raynor was dissolved, and since then Mr. Greene has continued the general practise of law alone in the courts of New York and in

the United States District Court. He reports a steady and substantial increase in business with every year. He has also more or less to do with real estate, is trustee of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, attorney for the Peconic National Bank and other corporations, trustee of the Oakland Cemetery Association, and attorney for the Law and Order Society. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since college days, and during his residence in Sag Harbor has served as superintendent of the church Sunday school for twelve years, as president of the County Sunday School Association, as church treasurer and president of its Board of Trustees, and held other offices in connection with the church. He is also treasurer of the Sag Harbor Historical Society.

Politically Mr. Greene has always been a Republican, and for several years served as chairman of the Republican Committee of his town, but has steadily refused to run for any office that would take him away from the practise of his profession. He has for years been a member of the Board of Education, and at his last reelection received the very unusual and gratifying compliment of a unanimous vote.

"Some eleven years ago," Mr. Greene writes, "I built a house from which I have a fine view of water, hills, etc. It has a large lot, and I raise a good variety of fruit, berries, and flowers for ourselves and our friends. I have picked ripe raspberries and roses from our outdoor gardens this week [Nov. 21, 1901]. I live a busy life, but spend as many evenings at home as my duties will allow. We have a large library and try to know something of what has taken place in the past, and of what is going on in the present. Such outdoor recreation as I can get, aside from the garden, is found in yachting, tennis, and bicycling."

Mr. Greene married, on June 6, 1888, Miss Sarah

Eliza, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Ripley, of Paris, Maine. They have no children.

Seropé Armenag Gürdjian.

A PART of the year following graduation Mr. Gürdjian was a special student in chemistry with Professor Carmichael at Brunswick, delivering during the year at various places a number of addresses and lectures upon the "Eastern Question," which was then prominent. In December, 1878, he sailed for Constantinople, Turkey, with the intention of establishing an institution of learning of high grade in or near Constantinople. This purpose he did not accomplish, and in the spring of 1880 he is believed to have made a short visit to this country, returning, however, to Constantinople to engage in general business. It is greatly to be regretted that it is impossible to give any connected account of his experiences from this time forward for many years. He wrote to no member of the class, nor, so far as known, to any one in this country. What was, however, undoubtedly one episode in his career figured somewhat prominently in the American papers in the autumn of 1890 and gave him a sort of impersonal notoriety. Of the several despatches and accounts then published, the following seems to be the most complete and circumstantial. It is taken from the Portland *Advertiser* of Oct. 28, 1890.

"Bowdoin men who were students at the college during the time of President Grant's last administration will be particularly interested in the despatches relating to the outrageous treatment of an American citizen in Constantinople. The first information was that this man had been arrested at night and thrust into prison on suspicion of complicity in the Armenian revolutionary movement. It was said that he was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and went to Turkey during the ad-

ministration of President Hayes, to found an American college, but the project fell through, and he had since remained in Constantinople. After his arrest he was allowed to communicate with the American minister, Mr. Hirsch, and was released on condition of standing trial. Mr. Hirsch protested against the violation of an American citizen's right of domicile, demanded satisfaction and the punishment of the officer responsible for the arrest, and declared that he would not produce the accused until informed of the nature of the charge. On this it was represented to Mr. Hirsch, as reported, that the accused had engraved a seal for a secret Armenian committee. Proof was then produced that the man knew nothing about the art of engraving, but had been acting as the agent of Armenian manufacturers of photographic apparatus. The Sultan's government expressed regrets, but Minister Hirsch held out for more substantial satisfaction. There the matter stood at last accounts from Constantinople, with the feathers of the American eagle still ruffled and fire in his eye at the outrage. The name of the abused American was not given in the Constantinople despatch, and inquiry at the State department fails to reveal his identity. The department, however, has in its possession the names of several American citizens residing in Turkey, and said to have been connected with the Armenian movement. The names of two are Novigan (?) and Gürdjian, and it was thought at the department that Gürdjian might be the man referred to. Seropé Armenag Gürdjian was the only Armenian who has been educated at Bowdoin. He graduated in the class of 1877, and being the only Turk ever in the institution was a character of much interest."

When the preparation of the present report was undertaken it was determined to make every effort to get into communication with Mr. Gürdjian. He had been seen by Mr. Dana Estes, of Boston, in Athens, Greece, in the summer of 1900. A letter was accordingly sent him to the general address of "Athens, Greece," followed by other inquiries and letters forwarded through the secretary of the United States Legation at Athens,

and also through the United States Consul at Athens. These efforts, in time, proved successful, and on Nov. 15, 1901, Mr. Gürdjian wrote as follows, dating his letter from "No. 24 Hermes Street, Athens, Greece":

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the trouble you took in finding me out, your prodigal brother. I received your letter written to the secretary of the American Legation here, inquiring about me, with a note from him, some eight or ten days ago, and only yesterday have I received your letter directed to me and addressed simply *Athens*, and it is a wonder that I did receive your letter to me so directed, because everything here is Greek, government and all.

"When I received your letter through the Legation I was sick in bed, having returned from a mining expedition in the interior provinces of Greece in a very bad condition. I am better now, though not able to do much writing or mental work. It is so kind of you to try to trace me; you might have given me up for lost. But for me! I have never given up my adopted country, its institutions, associations, my alma mater, the thought of which all have been my only consolation through all my wanderings in the East.

"My life, since I left Bowdoin, has been very much diversified, and often a life dragged on full of trials, sufferings, and anxiety and tears; a life full of untold — and never-to-be-told-fully — stories. What must have the fates against me to take me away so soon after I left college, while in my adopted country I might have been a useful (according to my abilities) member of the great republic? That I may be an eye-witness of the sufferings and wrongs done to my native countrymen, the Armenians! That I may observe the Spartan struggle of that poor and neglected people for liberty, and be absolutely powerless to raise a helping

hand! That I may gaze on the rivers of blood running throughout the whole Armenia by the fiendish orders of the *Great Assassin*, encouraged by the Christian monarchs of Europe! That I may come in actual contact with the greatest house of prostitution in the world, called, in refined language, European Diplomacy, know its bloody machinations, brutal selfishness and criminal indifference towards a poor, neglected, and bleeding people!

"Enough. I am not able to write more. I beg you to write me soon. I will write you again. Please give my best respects to Mr. Estes, and other inquiring friends.

"Again thanking you for your kind letters, I remain, very faithfully,

"Your friend and classmate,

"SEROPÉ A. GÜRDJIAN."

Immediately upon receipt of this communication a long letter was despatched to Mr. Gürdjian, begging him for fuller details and a more connected account of his experiences for use in this report. The letter was addressed to 24 Hermes Street, Athens, and sent by registered mail, but no reply has come to hand. The Greek postal service is not above suspicion, as Mr. Gürdjian intimates, and it may be to its door that we should bring our grievance for having no fuller information for this record.

Frank Hobart Hargraves.

DIRECTLY after graduation Mr. Hargraves became a partner with his father in the manufacture of woolen goods at North Shapleigh, Maine. In addition to the Shapleigh woolen mill, a company was organized in 1879 and a mill plant leased at West Buxton, Maine,

of which Mr. Hargraves became the agent. This business was continued with varying success until 1895. A Saco River freshet at that time so badly damaged the plant that the lease was terminated. In 1900, however, Mr. Hargraves purchased the West Buxton plant, repaired it and put it into operation, and has since been in the active business of woolen manufacture at that place. One of the earlier episodes of his business life was the interest he took, very soon after leaving college, in devel-

oping the possibilities of a small "leather-board" mill. "I learned the business," he writes, "and sold out the plant with its possibilities still alluringly ahead.

"Meanwhile," he continues, "West Buxton had become my home. I had become interested in other business ventures in that locality and identified with the affairs that make up a part of country life. I was president of the Savings Bank, also of an insurance com-

pany of quite considerable proportions, and of a telephone company that keeps an open door to the outside world — not affairs of such importance that their mention can bring a charge of egotism.

"Politically I am a Republican and have filled the usual town offices. I was a representative to the State Legislature one term, in 1891, and two terms as Senator in 1897 and 1899. I was a member of the Railroad Committee in 1891 and chairman of the Finance Committee in 1897 and 1899.

"Recreation comes principally from short trips, which are taken as occasions present themselves. Club life in the country may be said to be limited. The fraternal orders approach it. I am a member of the Masonic Order, the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

"On Sept. 28, 1892, I married Miss Nellie Maria Lord, of West Buxton. We have two boys: Hobart Lord, born Aug. 8, 1894, and Gordon Swett, born March 10, 1897. College life to them is far in the future, but we expect Bowdoin to be their alma mater."

Charles Harrington.

Dr. Harrington writes: "On leaving Bowdoin, at the end of my freshman year, I entered the class of '78 at Harvard and graduated with it. Under the elective system I had taken very largely courses in the sciences, and during my senior year had availed myself of the opportunity to listen to the lectures to the first-year medical students, having an idea that I might, perhaps, be allowed to take the examinations, and thus do two years' work in one, and gain a year. On graduation I found, however, that my time thus spent could not be counted as a year of medical study, and I therefore looked about to find some method

of putting in some of my extra time. I was fortunate enough to be invited to act as private assistant to the professor of chemistry, and finding the work congenial, I continued in that position for two years, in the meantime carrying on my regular work. In my third year in the Medical School I was fortunate enough to be chosen, a year ahead of the time when my class was eligible to hospital appointments, interne on the medical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and,

though I had no intention of practising medicine, I was glad to accept the position for the experience it would give me. Thus, in my third year, I carried on the regular medical study and the work of an interne, so that when I graduated in 1881 in medicine, I received also my certificate of service in the hospital.

"Then I went abroad and matriculated at the University of Leipsic, where I worked a semester under the professor of hygiene. From there I went to the

University of Strasburg and worked in physiological chemistry and pharmacology. Then I matriculated at Munich and devoted my entire time to hygiene, under Professor Von Pettenkofer, and on returning home I was appointed, in 1883, assistant in chemistry in the Harvard Medical School, and shortly afterward was made chemist to the Massachusetts State Board of Health. In 1884 I was made instructor in hygiene, but retained my assistantship in chemistry. From the time of my appointment with the State Board I served nine years, the work being wholly in connection with the statute relating to the adulteration of foods. In 1889 I received the appointment of Inspector of Milk for the city of Boston, a position which I still hold.

"After some years' connection with the Medical School I was appointed instructor in materia medica and hygiene, and dropped my assistantship in chemistry. About four years ago, when hygiene was made a part of the required work of the school, I ceased giving instruction in materia medica and was made assistant professor of hygiene."

Dr. Harrington published in 1901, through Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, "A Manual of Practical Hygiene," royal octavo, pp. 729, with twelve plates and one hundred and five engravings, and he has been a constant contributor to medical journals ever since his graduation. He takes no prominent part in political activities, "but it is my custom," he says, "to exercise annually the privilege of citizenship, and I am quite likely to be with the losing side." He finds his recreation in farming, "with special reference to the breeding of 'tame, villatic fowl.'"

He is a member of the Union Club, St. Botolph Club, Papyrus Club (of which he has been president), Harvard Union, The Strollers (New York), Society of Colonial Wars, Naturalists Club, Rural Club, Mass-

achusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Boston Society of the Medical Sciences, Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, American Public Health Association, American Chemical Society, and Boston Natural History Society.

Dr. Harrington married, Feb. 25, 1884, Miss M. Josephine Jones, of Boston, and they have three children: Charles Pratt, born March 5, 1885; Marguerita Carillo, born March 2, 1888; and Eugene Saudray, born Nov. 3, 1891. Charles expects to enter Harvard this year, Marguerita is fitting for Bryn Mawr, and Eugene is about to enter a preparatory school and will fit for Harvard.

George Arthur Holbrook.

In the autumn of 1877, Mr. Holbrook entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., where he pursued the full course, and was graduated in June, 1880. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal Church at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Maine, June 27, 1880, and at once became assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Pa. On May 24, 1881, he was advanced to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Seymour, bishop of Springfield, in Trinity Memorial Church, Warren, Pa., and in August of the same year he was made rector of St. Paul's Church and parish in Bellevue, Ohio. After a service of two years in this position he accepted an invitation to become rector of St. Paul's Church and parish in Brunswick, Maine, over which he was installed Aug. 12, 1883. Here he remained nearly five years, removing on Jan. 11, 1888, to become rector of St. Peter's parish in Ashtabula, Ohio. He continued at Ashtabula until

Feb. 4, 1891, during his occupancy of this position building a very pretty and well-appointed rectory.

On Feb. 8, 1891, he became rector of St. Barnabas parish, Troy, N. Y., his present incumbency. He is now in the twelfth year of his service in this parish, and during this time he has built there a very beautiful Gothic church, costing thirty thousand dollars, all of which was secured by Mr. Holbrook, except about five thousand dollars raised by former rectors. This church

has been furnished with new organ, handsome stone altar, rood-screen, etc., and on the year following the opening of the church a new parish house, thoroughly equipped for parochial work, was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Holbrook writes: "My life has been a very busy, but not eventful one," and he finds his recreation in philately, and in the study of English literature and history.

He married, at Erie, Pa., Oct. 11, 1881, Miss Lucia Austin of that city. They have no children.

Phineas Henry Ingalls.

Dr. Ingalls was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 12, 1880, having previously been connected with the Maine General Hospital, in Portland, during a part of 1879, and acted as assistant to the professor of anatomy in the Maine Medical School, session of 1879. He received the degree of A. B, out of course, by vote of the board, on Commencement Day, July 12, 1882. On April 1, 1880, he was appointed to a position on the surgical house staff of the Woman's Hospital, 49th Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, and a year later he was promoted to be chief house surgeon of that institution. In the spring of 1882 he removed to Hartford, Conn., and succeeded to the practise of Dr. Mathew D. Mann, the eminent gynæcologist, who had accepted a professorship in the Buffalo Medical College.

Since settling in Hartford Dr. Ingalls has been closely occupied with a professional practise, which has shown a gratifying growth with every year. He makes a specialty of diseases peculiar to women, and his practise is largely in operations and consultation work in Hartford and adjoining towns. It is probably the largest gynæcological practise enjoyed by any physician in Connecticut.

In 1884 Dr. Ingalls was appointed visiting gynæcologist at the Hartford Hospital, and entered with enthusiasm into that branch of the work there. He began to perform operations in the abdominal cavity which before that time had been unfortunate in their results in that city. By careful attention to technique and the finer details of the work, he soon brought that

department of the hospital to a point where its work will compare favorably with that of any hospital in the country. Most of his work is surgical and he performs about two hundred operations a year.

In 1891 Dr. Ingalls performed the operation that, without doubt, did more to make his name prominent in connection with this branch of surgical work than any previous or subsequent performance. At that time he accomplished successfully the very difficult and

dangerous operation known to the medical world as Cæsarian Section. It is rarely attempted, and is resorted to only in the most desperate cases. A coolness and nerve are required which few practitioners, especially among the younger members of the profession, can command. In this case Dr. Ingalls was entirely successful. The case attracted much attention and was extensively commented upon in the newspapers.

In 1894 Dr. Ingalls was appointed by Mayor Brainard to the Board of Police Commissioners, and he served there with faithfulness and ability. He was chairman of the Building Committee which erected the new police station. It was largely through his efforts that the new building was started, and he took a deep personal interest in its construction.

In December, 1899, Dr. Ingalls was made one of the medical directors of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. This work which occupies a portion of each day, in addition to a large operating service at the Hartford Hospital and an exacting private practise, gives about all the work one man can take care of. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Republican Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Colonial Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and is a member and prominent supporter of Christ Church. He belongs also to the city, county, and State medical societies, but perhaps his greatest distinction in this direction is his membership in the American Gynæcological Society, an association of specialists limited to a membership of one hundred. He was elected to this society in 1890 and is the only member in his State.

Among his more important medical papers are: "Non-Surgical Treatment of Anteflexion," *New York Medical Journal*, March 27, 1886; "Damages of Parturition and their Repair," Proceedings of Connecticut Medical Society, 1886; "Uterine Cancer," Proceedings of Connecticut Medical Society, 1889; "Sloughing Fibroids of the Uterus," Proceedings of American Gynæcological Society, 1891; "Successful Case of Cæsarian Section," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, August, 1892.

In 1883 Dr. Ingalls joined the First Regiment Connecticut National Guard as assistant surgeon and

became much interested in the welfare of the local militia. In 1885 he was made adjutant, and in 1890 he was appointed on General Watson's staff as brigade inspector. He was enthusiastic in military affairs and rendered valuable service to the State. He resigned in 1892 only because of the pressure of other duties.

Dr. Ingalls married, May 13, 1885, Miss Mary Helen Beach, daughter of the late J. Watson Beach, of Hartford. They have had one child, a son Phineas, born June 9, 1886, who died in infancy.

Charles Egbert Knight.

After graduation Mr. Knight was employed as assistant in the office of the clerk of courts for Lincoln County in Wiscasset, Maine, occupying his leisure time with law study. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and opened an office in Wiscasset the same year, where he practised for some time. His father's health, however, not being good, Mr. Knight gradually abandoned the practise of the law, and in 1882 joined in partnership with his father for carrying on the grain and grocery business which had been established in 1846. Since his father's death he has continued the business alone, with gratifying success. He now owns the Franklin Block on Main Street in which he occupies two stores, one store being finished in steel walls and ceiling. His trade is both wholesale and retail.

Besides belonging to the Masonic order, Mr. Knight is also a member of the Wiscasset Fire Society, which was instituted in 1801 for mutual protection of its members in case of fire, but which has become a social organization with membership limited to thirty. It holds quarterly meetings, has a good fund, and does a great deal in looking out for the welfare of the town.

For outdoor recreation Mr. Knight takes to the water. He writes : " I have a Palmer launch, twenty-one feet long, and with a three horse-power gasoline engine that I ran over two thousand miles during the summer of 1901. The speed of the boat is about eight miles an hour. I have no trouble whatever in running the engine and enjoy this better than any other sport or recreation I ever engaged in. It is my second launch. We are about fifteen miles from Boothbay Harbor and

the ocean, and we have in the Sheepscot River probably as fine a place to sail a launch as exists in the world."

Mr. Knight married, June 10, 1880, Miss Carrie Baker Dodge of Wiscasset, and has a son, James Monroe, born Aug. 10, 1881. The son has a decided bent toward mechanical and electrical work, and like his father is a natural musician, playing the mandolin, the guitar, and the slide trombone.

George Thomas Little.

Mr. Little passed the year following graduation in European travel. In the fall of 1878 he became instructor in Latin in Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass., Prof. J. B. Sewall (Bowdoin, '48), principal, where he remained four years. In August, 1882, he accepted an appointment as instructor in Latin in Bowdoin College, and at the next commencement was elected College Professor of the same department, and assistant librarian, with full charge of the library, owing to the absence of Professor Johnson in Europe. In June, 1885, he was appointed, at his own request, librarian and assistant in rhetoric, with the intent of giving the larger part of his time to the first position. He has continued in the position of librarian to the present time, now a period of seventeen years, doing work of the highest value and importance to the college in the general administration of the library.

Mr. Little writes: "My residence and business have remained unchanged since the last report. In regard to the former I may mention the fact that in 1887 I purchased the east side of the double house so many years the home of Prof. A. S. Packard and Prof. William Smythe, and have since occupied it. The months of December, 1887, and January to April, 1888, I spent in western North Carolina on account of ill health. Thrice my summer vacations have taken me out of the country, to England and the Continent in 1890, with my wife and a party of ladies; in 1896, to British Columbia, where my friend and companion, Philip S. Abbott, Harvard, '90, lost his life in an unsuccessful attempt to ascend Mt. Lefroy; in 1901, to the same region where, under the leadership of a Swiss guide, our party made several 'first' ascents of peaks in the Canadian Rockies.

"In 1888 I was relieved of all work in the depart-

ment of rhetoric, and in 1894, of most of the duties pertaining to the office of secretary of the Faculty, which I had held for ten years. With the development of the library incident to new methods of instruction in history, political science, and the languages, the position of librarian has become more important and more laborious than in our undergraduate days. Instead of being open only 500 hours a year, the library is now open 3,700 hours; in place of an annual appropriation from

the Boards of $300, there is now one of $3,000; the book funds have increased from $2,000 to $25,000; the circulation of books has doubled, while a very extensive use of 'reserved books' in the library itself had then no counterpart. The reading room is also under the charge of the librarian."

Mr. Little is a member of the Maine Historical Society; the Minnesota Historical Society; the Pejepscot Historical Society; the Maine Genealogical Society;

the American Library Association, of which he was recorder for several years, and since then member of the finance committee; the Maine Library Association, holding all kinds of offices; the Massachusetts Library Club; the Eastern Maine Library Club; is local secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund; a life member of the Public Library Associations of Brunswick and of Auburn, Maine; a member of the corporation of the Central Maine General Hospital; a life member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and a member of the American Alpine Club, which is just being organized for mountain and arctic exploration. This by no means completes the list, of which Mr. Little modestly says that "the societies mentioned are purposely made numerous that the different sides of my quiet life might appear. I have done little for any of them, but I have done *something*, I think, for nearly all besides the mere payment of money. I have really been interested in them."

Mr. Little published, in 1882, a volume of 620 pages, entitled "Descendants of George Little, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, 1640." He compiled and published, in 1883, "Exercises in Latin Prose Composition, based on the *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia* of Cicero"; and, in 1884, a "Note Book for the Study of Latin Literature," both manuals for the use of his classes. He edited, in 1886, "A Memorial of Alpheus Spring Packard," the venerated professor at Bowdoin, and in the year following issued a pamphlet entitled "Additions and Corrections to the History of Bowdoin College." In 1894 he published "General Catalogue of Bowdoin College and the Medical School of Maine, 1794–1894, with an Historical Sketch," and in 1899, "Obituary Record of Bowdoin College for the Decade ending 1 June, 1899," octavo, 445 pages.

As an active librarian Mr. Little has contributed to periodicals many articles bearing upon or suggested by his professional work, among which may be mentioned: "What Should Be Done for an Old Library with Limited Income?" *Library Journal*, 1885; "A Charging System for Small Libraries," *Library Journal*, 1886; "Helping Inquirers," *Library Journal*, 1895; "Special Training for College Librarians," *Library Journal*, 1898; "The Library and the Small College," *Library Journal*, 1899; and "School and College Libraries," a paper prepared for the World's Library Congress of 1893, and printed in the "Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1892–93," pages 916 to 938. He has also furnished book reviews for the *Nation*, and college correspondence for the *New York Tribune*, the *Congregationalist*, and other papers. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College at the centennial commencement, 1894.

Mr. Little says: "I have always voted the Republican ticket, and count myself a member of that party. Have held no political office, but was appointed by Governor Powers to the State Library Commission in May, 1899, and have since that time served continuously as chairman of the Board."

His recreation, as all the class know, is mountain climbing.

He married, Dec. 18, 1884, Miss Lillie Thayer Wright, daughter of George Homer and Sarah (Weeks) Lane, of Braintree, and they have four children: Rachel Thayer, born Oct. 2, 1885; Ruth Bliss, born April 19, 1887; George Tappan, born April 28, 1891; and Noel Charlton, born Dec. 25, 1895. The two girls are preparing for college, but undecided as to which one they will enter.

Orlando Marrett Lord.

For the first twelve years after graduation Mr. Lord was engaged in the active work of teaching. During a part of 1878 he was principal of the high school in South Thomaston, Maine. He was then chosen principal of the South Berwick Academy at South Berwick, Maine, which position he retained three years, the academy increasing largely under his administration. In October, 1881, he resigned to accept the principalship of the high school in Biddeford, Maine, where he stayed one year, and then became master of a grammar school in Portsmouth, N. H. for one year. In October, 1883, he was elected principal of the Butler Grammar School, in Portland, Maine, a position which he held until 1889. In May of that year he was elected Superintendent of Schools of the city of Portland, an office which by annual reelection he has retained to the present time.

He married, Aug. 22, 1888, Miss Caroline Edna Jenkins of Portland, and has a son, William Mason Bradley, born April 5, 1895.

Frank Josselyn Lynde.

Born at Bangor, Maine, Oct. 2, 1855.
Died at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, Oct. 4, 1880.

Shortly after graduation Mr. Lynde became a clerk in the apothecary and drug store of F. T. Meaher & Co., corner of Congress and Preble Streets, Portland, Maine. In September, 1878, he was admitted to partnership in that firm. During the summer months the firm had established a branch at Old Orchard Beach, and on the morning of Oct. 4, as the summer season was nearly

over, he had gone to the beach to close the business of the branch store. This was completed, and he was waiting at the railroad station for a Portland train. The train arrived, and while he was finishing a conversation with some friends it began to move out of the station. Seeing the cars were in motion he bade his friends good-by, and took hold of the hand-rail of the last car to step aboard. In some way his foot slipped. A passenger tried to catch him and draw him upon the platform, but ineffectually. He fell upon the track between the two rear cars, and the last car passed over his body above the waist, causing instant death. During the two years of his business life in Portland, Mr. Lynde had formed a very wide circle of friends, by whom he was held in the highest esteem and respect, and upon whom the news of his sudden death fell with the shock of a personal bereavement.

George Henry Marquis.

In October, 1877, Mr. Marquis entered the Boston University Law School, remaining through the academic year, when he continued study in the office of Clarence Hale, Esq., of Portland, Maine, until his admission to the Cumberland bar at the January term, 1880. In June following he opened an office for the practise of law in the Centennial Block, 95 Exchange Street, Portland, where he remained in practise until April 1, 1885. The attractions of the West then prevailed and he started for Dakota. April 10, 1885, he formed a partnership at Clear Lake, So. Dak., with T. E. Sanborn, Esq., a graduate of the Boston University Law School in the class of 1878, who had already acquired a good practise in the then territory. The firm of Sanborn and Marquis, in connection with their work as attorneys and counselors, did a good business in negotiating guaranteed first mort-

gage loans on Dakota farm property, and also maintained a general real estate and collection agency. This partnership ran on for several years. Since its dissolution Mr. Marquis has continued business alone, devoting his time to the strict practise of the law and abandoning entirely the real estate and loan branches of the business. Politically he finds himself of late years in general sympathy with the Republican party, but he is "not in politics." He is city attorney for the city of Clear Lake.

In the fall of 1901 he published through the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, a story entitled "Fairview's Mystery." The publisher's announcement describes it as "a story of Dakota told by a Dakota lawyer. There is a mysterious disappearance, an arrest of one suspected of murder, an examination in committing magistrate's court, a discharge of the defendant, an appeal to Judge Lynch, a thrilling scene when the prosecuting attorney appears and saves an innocent man from the fury of an excited mob, and finally a solution of the mystery. All is told in an easy, natural manner, without attempt at scene painting or flowery description, and the book is intended for the perusal of attorneys, who will find it entertaining and will be inclined to attempt to solve the mystery before reading the concluding chapter in which the same is explained and solved."

Mr. Marquis married, Nov. 17, 1886, Miss Phebe Harriet Kelsey, of Goodwin, Dak., and they have six children, three boys and three girls, "and they compose," he writes, "a large per cent. of my assets. They are Sydney, born Aug. 24, 1887; Fanny, born June 21, 1889; Violet, born Jan 5, 1891; Julian Seward, born Aug. 16, 1892; Carlyle, born Sept. 30, 1896; and Thelma, born Sept. 7, 1899. Four of them are attending our local schools and may in time enter Brookings Agricultural College, at Brookings, So. Dak. We en-

joy splendid health, and, consequently, are not a source of generous income to the medical profession."

Samuel Appleton Melcher.

The year after graduation Mr. Melcher taught at Greenville, Maine, and at Webster, Mass., and the following year in Boothbay, Maine. In January, 1881, he became principal of the high school in Oxford, Mass., remaining until April, 1884, when he resigned to accept an appointment as principal of the high school in Whitinsville, Mass. Whitinsville is the central village in the town of Northbridge, and here Mr. Melcher has continued to the present time, being most pleasantly situated, within a few miles of Worcester, and within easy railroad distance of Boston.

In 1888 he was elected also Superintendent of Schools for the town of Northbridge, a position in which he has been retained by successive reelections. For the past fourteen years, therefore, he has had the double duties of High School Principal and Superintendent of Schools. His work in Northbridge has been eminently successful. In almost every annual report the School Committee have taken special pains generously to recognize the value of his service. In their latest report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, they say, "For fourteen years we have been able to retain the services of Mr. S. A. Melcher as principal and superintendent. With untiring zeal and energy he has successfully labored to place our schools in the first rank of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Efficient supervision, faithful teachers, and liberal appropriations have made the Northbridge schools what they are to-day."

In 1891 Mr. Melcher was elected to the presidency of the Worcester County Teachers' Association, and,

later, to that of the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association. He has published many articles in educational publications, but they have been, in the main, of professional interest only.

"I am able," he writes, "to unite pleasure with business by using the wheel in my daily work, and so the limitations of my position together with considerable natural inclination have made wheeling my favorite recreation. Last summer, determined that our prophet

should not be without honor in his own class, I recreated in naval construction at Brunswick. A small sailing canoe is thus available for any member of '77 who feels like daring the dangers of the Androscoggin during the reunion season."

Mr. Melcher is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He married, April 3, 1884, Miss Julia Harwood, of Oxford,

and they have two children: Lucy Harwood, born Jan. 10, 1885, and Elizabeth Appleton, born Feb. 13, 1887. Miss Lucy Harwood Melcher has been admitted to Smith College and expects to enter in the fall of 1902.

Edward Clarence Metcalf.

Born at Brunswick, Maine, April 11, 1857.
Died at Newport, R. I., July 8, 1880.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Metcalf found employment as assistant engineer in Newport, R. I., with the eminent sanitary engineer, Col George E. Waring, Jr., where he remained two years. During this time he superintended professional work at Cumberland Mills, Maine, Irvington, N. Y., New York City, Long Branch, N. J., Stockbridge, Beverly, and South Framingham, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., and other places. In January, 1880, he went to Memphis, Tenn., as engineer in charge of the sewerage of that city. The great mental strain attending the supervision of this important work, together with the unfavorable climate, was more than his naturally strong constitution could bear, and he was taken down with malarial fever near the middle of May, just previous to the closing up of work for the season. He was confined to his room in Memphis for about two weeks, when, being much improved in health, though still weak, he started, June 1, for New England by way of the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. While on his way North he took cold and suffered a relapse of the fever, from which he never rallied, but passed away July 8, in less than two weeks after reaching Newport.

Frank Asa Mitchell.

For a few months following graduation Mr. Mitchell was civil engineer on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and during the winter of 1877–78 was principal of the high school at Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass. On Aug. 1, 1878, he went into partnership with his father, Mr. Asa C. Mitchell, in the drug and stationery business at Bellows Falls, Vt., but in 1881 removed to Glens Falls, N. Y, where he continued in the same business, becoming proprietor of the City Drug Store, 90 Glen Street In the spring of 1883, upon the death of his father, he returned to Bellows Falls, and, forming a partnership with his brother under the name of Mitchell Brothers, continued the business, dealing in drugs, books, stationery, and artists' materials. Here he remained three years, when poor health obliged him to seek a change, and in the fall of 1886 he "went to Dakota for a hunting trip, and passed the winter there, deriving both health and pleasure therefrom."

"In March, 1887," he writes, "I accepted position with a wholesale and retail drug firm in Marshalltown, Iowa, but remained only three months, when I was offered and accepted a position with the Buckley & Douglass Lumber Company, of Manistee, Mich., becoming manager of the general store and Purchasing Agent for the company. This concern operated a large saw-mill of the most improved type, which ran night and day. Later on it constructed one of the largest salt blocks in the world, producing twenty-five hundred barrels of salt a day. In 1888 it began the construction of a standard gauge railroad, known as the Manistee & North-Eastern, for the purpose of handling a vast amount of logs of its own and of other lumber firms, and also for doing a general railroad business. I was made Purchasing Agent of this road, buying all

the supplies, material, and equipment used in its construction and operation. The main line now extends from Manistee to Traverse City, seventy miles, with numerous short branches. Two longer branches, now under construction, will raise its total mileage to two hundred miles. I was made General Freight and Passenger Agent of this road in April, 1891, and have since devoted my entire attention to the Traffic Department. The road is thoroughly modern in every respect, well

built, and equipped with up-to-date passenger and freight cars and locomotives. It is now running eight passenger trains a day, and its record as a 'bread-winner' is second to no railroad in Michigan. Although its cost up to the present time exceeds two million dollars it enjoys the distinction of never having issued a bond. Every dollar of its stock is held by its original incorporators. In this respect it is truly *sui generis*.

"As to the general railroad situation I am not favorable to the combinations and consolidations which are now the order of the day. In them I see higher rates and poorer service for the public in general and oppression for such small railroads as insist upon retaining their individuality. Competition is the only thing that has kept the big roads in check as to rates and has compelled them to give the public good train service. Competition being done away with the inevitable result will be an advance in freight charges, a diminished passenger service, and cheaper cars to travel in. Combinations will make much money for the big capitalists, some of which will come through lessening the cost of operation, and through better business methods all around, but the bulk of it will come out of the public. Let the railroads of the country fall into a few controlling hands, as they seem likely to do, and it will be a difficult and expensive task to keep them within reasonable bounds, either by State or national legislation."

In the intervals of a busy life Mr. Mitchell has contributed occasional articles to *Forest and Stream* and other sportsman's papers and periodicals, among them being one on the "Michigan Grayling," published in *Forest and Stream*, which attracted considerable attention. He has been too busy in other directions for any serious literary work for many years past. For recreation he turns, as always, to hunting and fishing. "These outdoor sports, besides being attractive in themselves, afford a much needed change to the busy office man, taking his thoughts from business matters, giving his muscles exercise, his lungs ozone, and enabling him to take up with new vigor his daily work in the office. I am also something of a golf enthusiast."

Mr. Mitchell is a life-long Republican, but has never held political office and never wishes to. He is a

member of the masonic fraternity; is devoted to whist and has held office in the Michigan Whist Association for many years, being president in 1899 and vice-president now. He is somewhat prominent in the local Business Men's Club, the Athletic Club, the Olympian, the Country Club (golf), and other social organizations. He married, Jan. 19, 1881, Miss Anna L. Flint of Bellow Falls, and they have had two children: Gertrude Louise, born Oct. 1, 1883, but who died in October, 1887; and Marjorie, born Dec. 22, 1894.

Carroll Willie Morrill.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Morrill accepted the position of principal of the mathematical department of the high school in Bath, Maine, which he retained until June, 1881, occupying his vacations during this time with the study of law in the office of the Hon. M. P. Frank, Portland, Maine. He was admitted to the Sagadahoc bar in April, 1881, and two months later opened an office at 199 Middle Street, Portland. From that time to the present Mr. Morrill has continued in the practise of his profession in Portland. He has, moreover, for several years been active in politics, and is a valued member of the Republican party. He is an effective public speaker, and has done good work on the stump. He was elected representative to the State Legislature from Portland in 1893, and "in regard to my legislative work," he writes, "I will add that I was made chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, a very important committee, and was further honored by being appointed by Speaker Savage to deliver a memorial address on the life and character of James G. Blaine, in the House of Representatives, on Jan. 27, 1893."

In March, 1897, Mr. Morrill was elected city solic-

itor of the city of Portland, to which office he was re-elected in 1898, and again in 1899. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Lincoln Club, a very strong and influential Republican political club, having an active membership of over three hundred, and which has owed its continued success to the substantial lines upon which it was founded. It was formed twelve years ago, and Mr. Morrill was elected its first president. The club has annually commemo-

rated the 12th of February — the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln — by a banquet and speech making either in City Hall or at some of the hotels, and the occasion has grown to be an important and significant one. Mr. Morrill has also been secretary of the Republican County Committee for a long series of years.

For eighteen years he has been a member of Munjoy

Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, of Portland, and is also a member of the Past Chancellors Association of that order.

"My favorite recreation," he says, "is that of Isaak Walton, and I try each year to steal a few days from business cares to indulge in the sport of fishing."

Mr. Morrill married, June 30, 1887, Miss Jennie Lizzie Crockett, of Portland, and they have one child, Ruth Shirley, born March 3, 1895.

Charles Wyman Morse.

After graduation Mr. Morse passed several months in Europe in the autumn of 1877. On his return he engaged with his father, Mr. Benjamin W. Morse, in the shipping business in Bath, Maine. They were shippers of ice to southern ports, and Maine ice was a profitable article of domestic export to New Orleans and among the coast cities, including Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the early '80's Mr. Morse removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., carrying forward, from this point, the further expansion and development of the ice business. He became closely connected with the business in Philadelphia and Baltimore, establishing his own companies and making them prosperous rivals of local concerns. In some southern cities he held the cream of the trade until the introduction of modernized ice machines made these localities independent of outside supplies.

In 1891 Mr. Morse transferred his business to New York City, and four years later he resolved to put an end to the destructive warfare between the competing ice companies and bring them together in one large, economically managed concern. By rare diplomacy and persistence, and after the expenditure of millions of dollars, he finally united more than twenty companies

and all their properties, embracing over one hundred ice houses, covering the ice business of the Hudson River and most of the business in Maine. Of this Consolidated Ice Company Mr. Morse was the first president. It possesses most valuable wharf properties in New York City and at other points, owns more than one hundred ice barges, and harvests over three million tons of ice every winter. Although still one of the largest stockholders, Mr. Morse resigned the presidency

of the company about three years ago because of his increasing business operations in other lines.

His interests in the national banking business have grown to large proportions, and, with his other enterprises, have given him prominence among the great capitalists of New York. He is spoken of as attracting "the attention of the banking community by the acquisition, within a year or two, of a chain of banks

extending from Wall Street to Harlem, and including one bank in Brooklyn." Among these may be mentioned the New Amsterdam National Bank, the National Commercial Bank, the Garfield National Bank, the National Broadway Bank, the Bank of the State of New York, the Produce Exchange Bank, the National Bank of North America in New York, the Twelfth Ward National Bank, the Nineteenth Ward National Bank, all of New York City, the Sprague National Bank, of Brooklyn, and the Lincoln National Bank, of Bath. "He is also prominently identified as a stockholder with a dozen other trust companies and banks," says *Leslie's Weekly* of Feb. 24, 1898, in a careful biographical sketch of Mr. Morse, "and is probably more widely known and more influential in business circles of New York than any other man of his years."

Mr. Morse is also at the head of the Eastern Steamship Company, organized at Portland in 1901, with a capital stock of three million dollars and a provision for the issuance of bonds to the extent of the capital stock. As the leader of this great corporate enterprise, Mr. Morse controls all the coastwise steamers running between New York and Portland, Boston and Portland, Boston and Bangor, Boston and the Kennebec, and Boston and St. John. Very recently, also, he has completed a move by which he has secured control of the People's Line, the Hudson River steamboat line between Albany and New York. He has become, moreover, a most important factor in the telephone situation, having purchased outright for two million dollars, less than a year ago, the charters for the Telegraph, Telephone, and Cable Company of America and its branches, covering the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. "The project appealed to me as a business investment," Mr. Morse is quoted as saying in an interview. "New York and

Boston are covered by a single company. Its profits are not easily calculated. It is my intention to begin here in New York as a base. Then we can make arrangements with all other independent companies that may want to get a connection with New York City."

Mr. Morse lives at 724 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and is a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan Club, and the University Club of that city. He married, April 14, 1884, Miss Hattie Bishop Hussey, of Brooklyn, who died July 30, 1897. He married a second time, on June 18, 1901, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Clémence Cowles Dodge. He has four children: Benjamin Wyman, born Dec. 17, 1885; Erwin Albert, born Jan. 18, 1888; Harry F., born Dec. 19, 1890; and Anna Elsie, born Feb. 28, 1896.

Leander Hathaway Moulton.

Born in Durham, Maine, Feb. 6, 1851.
Died in Lisbon Falls, Maine, March 16, 1902.

After leaving college in his sophomore year Mr. Moulton taught for some time in his native town of Durham, and was afterward for one year principal of the academy at China, Maine. In the fall of 1879 he became principal of the Lee Normal Academy, at Lee, Maine. When he entered upon his duties at this institution there were only forty-five students, but he set at work to build up the school, and succeeded in raising large sums of money with which school apparatus, an organ, etc., were purchased. There was a gradual increase in numbers until in the spring of 1887 the school had one hundred and seventeen students. During the twelve years Mr. Moulton remained there the school came to be better known than any other in northern Maine, and its principal recognized as one who had

done much for the manhood and womanhood of a large region.

Mr. Moulton resigned his position in Lee, to the regret of all, and accepted the principalship of the high school at Lisbon Falls in order that he might be near his mother, upon whom he bestowed every care and attention until her death at the home farm, in Durham one year ago. Assuming charge of the Lisbon Falls school in the fall of 1891 he made it a college preparatory school, and its increase in membership was at once remarked. Under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, the school grew to be one of the best and most progressive high schools in the State, the pupils sent by it to the colleges comparing favorably with those from any preparatory school. Mr. Moulton's best labors and energies were given to this school, but he took his part in the general interests of the community. He served as member of the School Board of Lisbon, and as president of the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association. He belonged to Columbia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he was past chancellor; to Ancient York Lodge, Masonic, and was a past officer in Ali Baba Temple, Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan.

Mr. Moulton's death resulted from pernicious anæmia. He had been in ill health all winter, but not realizing the serious nature of the disease, clung to his school work until the close of the winter term. After this he failed rapidly until the end, which came March 16, 1902.

Mr. Moulton married, October 9, 1874, Miss Laura Eleanor Whitney, of Brunswick, Maine, who survives him. They had no children.

Charles Lendol Nickerson.

The three years following graduation Mr. Nickerson was variously employed, teaching a part of the time at

Woodford's, Maine, and subsequently being connected with business houses in Boston, Mass., and Saco, Maine. In September, 1880, he accepted an appointment as instructor in mathematics and natural science in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy, Hallowell, Maine. This position he retained three years, when ill health caused him to resign, and he went West in the fall of 1883. In September of that year he accepted a position as superintendent and principal of the high school in Garden City, Minn. "But Minnesota air was not improved for him by being mixed with chalk dust," he wrote at that time, and at the end of a year he gave up teaching and bought a farm. In the class report issued in 1887 he is quoted as saying, "I enjoy this out-of-door life very much, and find it far more healthful, and expect to find it not less remunerative after my stock has increased somewhat, as the value of land in this vicinity is rising rapidly."

In March of the present year Mr. Nickerson writes: "The above extract is correct as to statements and the 'expectations' have been well met. I have continued 'doing business at the old stand.' I have led a busy, but somewhat quiet and uneventful, life. The making of a home out of a piece of bare prairie is a work full of interest to those engaged in it, but attracts little notice from others. Since the last report I have built and occupied a large house on the same farm; have kept on at general farming, making only such changes of the leading lines as the markets and growth of the country demanded; have never had any desire to return to an indoor occupation, and find the care and developing of my own young cattle, lambs, and colts much less trying than that of another's 'kids.'

"While growing wheat to some extent in rotation I have never made it a specialty as has been done here by many renters and some large farmers. Growing forage

crops and raising cattle, hogs, and horses distributes the work better through the year, avoids the rush of harvest and the invasion of one's home by 'hobo' harvest hands, conserves fertility, and keeps one so busy at home that he has no time to spread carmine decorations on the country towns.

"Aside from reading, I find much pleasure in following some line of special farming. Perhaps fruit growing has been the most interesting, and an abundance of apples, lasting well into spring, helps to keep up an interest in the subject. Not many years ago it was thought that only crab-apples could be grown in Minnesota; now a good variety of standard apples are grown."

Mr. Nickerson is a Minnesota Republican — "a Republican as a matter of principle and not of perquisites."

He married, Aug. 23, 1881, Miss Ella M. Graves, of Saco. They have no children.

Fremont Manning Palmer.

Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 29, 1856.
Died at Portland, Maine, June 22, 1885.

In the autumn of 1877, immediately after graduation, Mr. Palmer became bookkeeper with his father, dealer in boots and shoes, Portland, where, with one or two long vacations excepted — taken with a view to benefiting his health — he remained until the time of his death. In the spring of 1879 he passed several weeks in Cuba, and three years later he made a four months' trip in Europe, visiting Germany, Austria, Italy, France, and England. In a private letter, his father, Mr. M. G. Palmer, says: "His competency and fidelity and adapta-

bility to his business were remarkable. He seemed to retain all the knowledge he had acquired and brought it into business when needed. The arrangement of the store, planned and carried out by him, was so systematic and complete as to attract the attention of shoe dealers, who universally gave it the credit of being the best retail boot and shoe store in the United States. His quiet, gentlemanly manners, his studious habits, his fondness for his parents, and his solicitude for their comfort and happiness were observed by all who came in contact with him, and no young man in this city stood higher in the estimation of his acquaintance. Never remarkably strong, but enjoying very good health, he bade fair for a long and useful life. In June, 1885, a cold resulted in a fever, from which he soon rallied and had reached a nearly normal condition. Feeling quite able to get up, he exerted himself too much in putting on his clothing, which he had completed and had sat down by the window, when his heart ceased to beat, and he was gone in a moment, without a word, gasp, or struggle. 'Heart failure,' was the verdict of the physicians who were immediately called." He was the center of a warm circle of friends, who had learned to love and respect his kindly character and manly worth.

Robert Edwin Peary.

The two years following graduation Mr. Peary was civil engineer and surveyor at Fryeburg, Maine. In July, 1879, he received a provisional, and in the January following a permanent, appointment to the United States Coast Survey service, ranking first among the eight picked contestants at the second examination. He continued in the Coast Survey Office at Washington until the summer of 1881, when he entered a competitive examination for a position in the Engineer Corps,

United States Navy. Of about two hundred applicants less than forty passed the preliminary technical and physical examination and received permits to enter the examination for appointments. This was most rigorous, occupying eight hours a day for ten days and but fifteen candidates persevered to the end. Mr. Peary was one of four successful, and in November, 1881, received commission as officer of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, with the rank and pay of lieutenant. In

November, 1886, he was promoted by the rules of the service to the rank and pay of lieutenant-commander.

After his appointment in 1881 he was stationed first at the Washington Navy Yard, and subsequently had charge of the construction of an iron pier at Key West, Florida. He finished duty at Key West and came north in July, 1883, and in September following was ordered to Newport, R. I., to take charge of improvements at the Naval Training Station.

In June, 1884, he declined an offer from the Siamese government to take charge of works in that country, and in December of the same year was ordered to special duty in Nicaragua on the Interoceanic Canal Survey. He returned in June, 1885, and was ordered to Washington on special duty, and on completing this service he obtained from the Department eight months' leave of absence, from April 15, 1886. Most of this furlough he occupied with a trip to Greenland, undertaken in his pesonal capacity only, for the purpose of penetrating and exploring the interior. He was three months in Greenland, his inland trip over the glacier, full of thrilling adventures and experiences occupying twenty days. He succeeded in penetrating about one hundred miles into the interior and became convinced that "instead of the interior of Greenland being an impassable region, it is for a properly equipped party of men, expert with snowshoes, an imperial highway. Such a party could accomplish about all it is desirable to learn, in case the inland ice is coextensive with Greenland itself, and would doubtless discover the mysterious Northeast Cape, an achievement second in scientific value only to the discovery of the Northwest Passage, and in sentimental value only to the North Pole." His party consisted of ten only, eight of them being native Eskimos. His return home by a whaler took two and a half months.

Such was Lieutenant Peary's first arctic experience, as recorded in the class report of 1887, and such his opinion of the promises and possibilities of exploration in the land of eternal snow. Since that time his repeated expeditions to Greenland, carried triumphantly through in the face of discouragements and obstacles that might well appall the bravest, have won for him the admiration of his countrymen and the respect of the scientific world. To give any adequate description of his ex-

periences during these years would far transcend the limitations imposed by a class report. His work in all its phases has been discussed in the monthly magazines, the reviews, the geographical and other scientific periodicals, and in the daily and weekly press of the United States and England. His own book, "Northward over the 'Great Ice': a Narrative of Life and Work along the Shores and upon the Interior Ice-Cap of Northern Greenland in the years 1886 and 1891–1897," published in two volumes (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1898), contains a mass of material of high scientific value as well as of great popular interest. Around this may be grouped other volumes by individual members of his different expeditions, and papers and discussions before geographical and ethnological societies. A "Peary literature" has grown up which will be an important chapter in the long story of arctic exploration and discovery.

For the statement which follows the class are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Peary, who herself accompanied Lieutenant Peary on his expedition which sailed June 6, 1891, and again on the expedition of 1893, passing thus two years in arctic life, the first at the headquarters of the expedition at McCormick Bay, and the second at Falcon Harbor, Bowdoin Bay, and sharing the dangers and the hardships, as well as the pleasures, of the life with her husband and the men of his command. It is admirable and authoritative in every respect.

"On his return from Greenland, in 1886, Mr. Peary was on special duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington. In November he was sent to Nicaragua as sub-chief of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, where he superintended the survey of the entire route from ocean to ocean. He returned to New York in July, 1888, and completed his

report. In 1889 he was ordered to League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to superintend the construction of a timber dry dock, which was completed in 1891.

"In June, 1891, he was granted leave of absence by the navy department to continue the exploration of the Greenland coast. The objects of this expedition were:

"*First.*— Determination of the northern limit of Greenland overland.

"*Second.*— The possible discovery of the most practicable route to the pole.

"*Third.*— The study of the Whale Sound Eskimos.

"*Fourth.*— The securing of geographical and meteorological data.

"He returned from this expedition in September, 1892, with the following results:

"*First.*— The determination of the northern extension and the insularity of Greenland and the delineation of the northern extension of the great interior ice-cap.

"*Second.*— The discovery of detached ice-free land masses of less extent to the northward.

"*Third.*— The determination of the rapid convergence of the Greenland shores above the seventy-eighth parallel.

"*Fourth.*— The observation of the relief of an exceptionally large area of the inland ice.

"*Fifth.* — The delineation of the unknown shores of Inglefield Gulf and the imperfectly known shores of Whale and Murchison Sounds.

"*Sixth.* — The discovery of a large number of glaciers of the first magnitude.

"*Seventh.* — The first complete and accurate recorded information of the arctic highlanders.

"*Eighth.* — Complete meteorological and tidal observations.

"*Ninth.* — Sledge journey of thirteen hundred miles

at an altitude of from two thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea-level, without a cache from beginning to end.

"The next nine months Mr. Peary devoted to lecturing in order to raise the necessary funds for a continuation of his explorations in the arctic regions.

"On July 8, 1893, he left Portland, Maine, on his third expedition to the frozen North. The objects of this expedition were:

"*First.* — The delimitation of the detached lands lying north of Main Greenland.

"*Second.* — The filling in of the remaining gaps in the northern and northeastern coast-line of Greenland.

"*Third.* — The completion of the detail survey of the Whale Sound region.

"*Fourth.* — Continuation of the studies of the Smith Sound Eskimos.

"*Fifth.* — The discovery of the 'Iron Mountains.'

"In September, 1895, he returned with the following results:

"*First.* — The crossing of the inland ice-cap of North Greenland under a most serious handicap of insufficient provisions.

"*Second.* — The completion of the detail survey of Whale Sound.

"*Third.* — Large accessions of material and information in connection with the Smith Sound Eskimos.

"*Fourth.* — The discovery of the 'Iron Mountain,' or Cape York meteorites, and the bringing back of two of those interesting masses.

"In November, 1895, he was ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. In July, 1896, he obtained three months' leave of absence from the navy department and sailed for Cape York, hoping to bring back the last and largest of these meteorites. But the season was an early one, and this, together with the failure of

two of his hydraulic jacks, obliged him to return the following September without his prize. However, the great mass of iron, which he now knew weighed nearly ninety tons, had been brought down to the water's edge ready to be put on board ship another summer. He again went on duty at the New York Navy Yard until July, 1897, when he once more pushed north with all the appliances necessary to put the great meteorite into the hold of the ship. The following September he returned, bringing the largest known meteorite in the world to New York.

"President McKinley having granted him five years' leave of absence in which to locate the North Pole if possible, Mr. Peary set to work at once to raise the necessary funds. All of his expeditions have been backed by private capital. The government has never subscribed a cent, nor has he asked it. In July, 1898, he again sailed for the arctic regions, this time his object being the attainment of the pole and the delineation of the lands north of Greenland. In 1899 he reported that owing to the frosting of his feet and the subsequent amputation of seven toes, he had been able to deposit depots of supplies as far north as Fort Conger only. He was the first to cross Ellesmere Land from east to west and ascend its ice-cap: he also surveyed the Hayes Sound, Bache Island region, proving that there is no sound and that Bache Island is a peninsula.

"In 1900 he reports the following results:

"*First.* — The sounding of the northern limit of the Greenland Archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably *the most* northerly land.

"*Second.* — The highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere, 83° 50′ N.

"*Third.* — The determination of the origin of the so-called 'paleocrystic ice,' 'floe bergs,' etc.

"He returned to his headquarters at Fort Conger,

L. of C.

where he expected his ship to meet him, but in this he was disappointed, as it was impossible for a ship to force her way through the ice that year. Consequently in the spring of 1901 he started south to hunt up his ship and his supplies. These he found awaiting him at Cape Sabine, where they had spent the winter anxiously watching for his return.

"Here the ship left him in August, 1901, and here he will make his winter quarters, and early in the spring of 1902 will make his final attempt to reach the pole, returning to his home, with God's help, in the ship which will go for him in the summer of 1902."

Mr. Peary married, Aug. 11, 1888, Miss Josephine Diebitsch, of Washington, and they have had two children, Marie Ahnighito, born Sept. 12, 1893, at Anniversary Lodge, Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, in latitude 77° 44′ N., and having the distinction of being the most northerly born white child in the world; and Francine, born Jan. 7, 1899, but who died Aug. 7, 1899, never having seen her father.

Curtis Appleton Perry.

In the August following graduation Mr. Perry sailed for Europe, where the next four years were passed in study and travel in many of the continental countries, including Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, and France. The larger part of this time was given to the study of art, and following the instinctive impulses and tastes of his nature he ended by definitely adopting painting as his profession. On his return to this country in July, 1881, he opened a studio at 16 West 23d Street, New York City, where he remained somewhat more than a year, devoting himself entirely to the painting of figures and portraits. In 1883, however, he returned to Paris for further study and was abroad until

the early summer of 1886. This time was passed, so far as possible, in earnest art work, but his health was not strong, and severe nervous troubles forbade his attempting any continued or important work during the seasons of 1885 and 1886. In the spring of the latter year he went to Hérault, a French watering-place, for change and medical treatment, returning to America the last of June. For several years thereafter he lived in Braintree, Mass., in and near which place some of his best work as a painter has been done. He has contributed to many exhibitions, including the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1891, but his work has often been interrupted by impaired health, and it has been necessary for him to seek rest and change in travel. For the last eight or nine years he has lived in Portland, Maine, doing as much as his health would permit in the line of portrait painting, and taking his summers for the freest outdoor life in the country. In these long vacations he has of recent years given himself to the careful study of the mushroom family in New England, and especially in Maine, including all varieties, both edible and poisonous, and he is to-day probably one of the expert mycologists of New England. In quite another line of late years have been his continued observations and studies in sociological problems, which have profoundly influenced his opinions, and of which a statement will be found in another division of this report.

Mr. Perry is not married.

William Perry.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Perry began the study of law with Messrs. Tuckerman, Huntington, and Fitz, of Salem, Mass., with whom he remained one year, and then entered the Harvard Law School. At that institution he took a two years' course, being graduated in

June, 1880, and shortly thereafter formed a partnership with Alden P. White, Esq., under the firm name of Perry & White, for the practise of law in Salem. Here he has ever since continued in the active practise of his profession. His business is entirely an office practise, and he devotes himself almost exclusively to the management of trust estates. He is also clerk of

the First District Court of Essex County. For recreation he turns to yachting, golf, and tennis.

He was given the degree of A. B., out of course, at the Bowdoin Commencement of 1887.

Mr. Perry married, June 19, 1889, Miss Lucy Daniels Sutton, of Salem. They have no children.

Samuel Russell Bearce Pingree.

After leaving Bowdoin at the end of his freshman year he entered the corresponding class in the Boston

University, at which institution he was graduated in 1877, remaining, however, a year longer for post-graduate study. During 1878–79 he was a student of classical philology at Leipzig, Germany, and during 1879-80 at Strasburg. On his return to this country he became instructor in the classics and in the German language at Poughkeepsie Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., filling this position for two years. He then relinquished teaching, and in January, 1883, entered business with his father, under the firm name of R. C. Pingree & Co., manufacturers of lumber at Lewiston, Maine, where he has continued in business during the last nineteen years.

Mr. Pingree married, Sept. 6, 1881, Miss Sarah Putney Jones, of Georgetown, Mass., and they have five children: Elizabeth Nelson, born July 18, 1885; Harold Bearce, born Nov. 2, 1886; Helen Spofford, born May 4, 1889; Mellen Howard, born Nov. 21, 1890; and Arthur Edward, born Aug. 26, 1894.

Edwin Judson Pratt.

Born in Yarmouth, Maine, July 7, 1853.
Died in New York City, April 20, 1896.

During the two years immediately following graduation Mr. Pratt assisted Dr. T. F. Allen, of New York City, in the preparation of his "Encyclopedia of Materia Medica," with this work uniting, a part of the time, lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, at which latter institution he was graduated in March, 1881. He then became house physician at the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, where he remained for three years, during which time he had an office for pri-

vate practise at 65 Green Avenue, Brooklyn. Ill health forced him to pass a year and a half in the mountain regions of Wyoming and Colorado, from the early summer of 1884 to the autumn of 1885. Returning then to New York City with health thoroughly reestablished, he became actively engaged in private practise, living at 7 West 39th Street with his sister and his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry C. Houghton. He received the special certificate in laryngology from the College of the New

York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1886, and the degree of *Oculiet Auris Chirurgis* in 1887, with the appointment of assistant surgeon to the clinic of Dr. H. C. Houghton. He was later made professor of general anatomy and histology of the eye, and was appointed a surgeon in 1893, conducting a clinic with marked ability up to the time of his death.

Dr. Pratt was a member of the American Institute, of the State and County Societies, and of the New York

Medical Club. He was also a Free Mason. For three years he was treasurer of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and at the time of his death was chairman of the executive committee of the association.

In the summer of 1891 he visited the various eye hospitals in England and on the continent. During the years of private practise in New York City he stood as one of the most prominent physicians, having a large number of the leading New York families to whom he gave his untiring care and attention. Included among his patients were the families of ex-President Harrison, Benjamin McKee, General Anderson, and many others. Senator Elkins requested him to give up his practise, for the time being, to take the case of his son who was suffering with scarlet fever and diphtheria. This he did, and saved the boy's life. Dr. Pratt received unbounded respect and love from all who knew him, "as a man faithful to his ideals, and one who accomplished the tasks of life with scrupulous conscientiousness."

Dr. Pratt married, Oct. 17, 1893, Susanne, daughter of the late George Minor and Maria B. Wheeler, of New York City. After their marriage he moved to 45 West 45th Street, where he lived until his death. During March, 1896, he was called to take the case of Mr. David Dows, Jr., at Palm Beach, Florida, who was suffering from typhoid fever. He promised to take charge of the case for one month, although at the time he was feeling much debilitated in his own health. At the end of three weeks he was obliged to return home, and was but just able to make the trip, as he was suffering severely with the fever himself. The case was an unusually severe one of three weeks, and terminated fatally in sudden pulmonary œdema, despite every effort to save his life. He died on April 20, 1896.

The funeral services were held at his home in 45th Street, and his body rests in Woodlawn Cemetery. "To live in hearts of those we love is not to die."

His wife survives him, with one son, Edwin Judson, born July 18, 1895.

Lewis Henry Reed.

THE winter after graduation he taught in Livermore, Maine, and afterwards in Westport, Maine. During

the summer of 1879 he was assistant engineer on a steamer plying between Boston and Nahant, Mass. Since 1880 he has lived in Mexico, Maine. For the first dozen years after making his home in Mexico he was occupied partly in land surveying and partly in general business and farming; since 1892 he has been engaged principally in lumbering and in manufacturing long and short lumber. He invested quite largely in

real estate near Rumford Falls, Maine, having great faith in the ultimate development of that locality through manufacturing industries. Years ago he wrote: "We have here the best water-power in New England, capable of driving three times as many spindles as Lewiston," and events since then have at least partially justified his hopefulness.

Mr. Reed is a Republican, and has served as town clerk as well as acting repeatedly as delegate to State and county conventions. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Every year he tries to get in a fishing and hunting trip to the Rangeley Lake region — "as far back into the forest as I can get, where one cannot go without taking the pack and canoe."

Mr. Reed married, Oct. 26, 1880, Miss Abbie Paul Sanders, of Livermore, and they have four children: Mary Luretta, born Nov. 3, 1881; Martha Sanders, born April 8, 1884; Caroline Stockbridge, born June 10, 1886; and Elma Lucile, born Sept. 11, 1887. Miss Martha and Miss Caroline are preparing for college, and both will probably enter Bates College in the fall of 1902 and of 1903, respectively.

John Alfred Roberts.

During the autumn of 1877 Mr. Roberts taught the high school at Brunswick, Maine, but ill-health forced him to resign after a few months' service. In the following spring he began the study of law with M. T. Ludden, Esq., of Lewiston, Maine, and was admitted to the bar the next year. On May 1, 1879, he formed a partnership with W. C. Greene ('77) for the practise of law at Mechanic Falls, Maine. This partnership was dissolved at the end of one year, and Mr. Roberts removed to Norway, Maine. Here he opened an office

for the practise of his profession, but his health, which was never rugged, compelled him to give up the confinement of office work, and he bought a farm in Norway, on which he has since lived. For the past four years he has devoted all his attention to the farm, making a specialty of dairying. But prior to that he had served his town in many responsible positions. In March, 1881, he was elected a member of the School Board of

Norway, and, in 1882, town agent, which carried with it the management of the town's law business; and in 1887 he was placed on the Board of Selectmen. He has also acted as supervisor of the town of Norway, and as president of the Board of Management of the public library. He has been prominently identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization of farmers, and served seven years as Master of the Norway Grange, of this order, two years as Master of

Oxford Pomona, and four years as Overseer of the Maine State Grange.

Mr. Roberts has always been a Republican, and he was elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1893–94; a member of the Maine Senate in 1897–98; and was appointed a member of the Maine Board of Agriculture, 1900–01. Last winter he "was on the Tax Committee that formulated many changes in our tax laws, presented the same to the Legislature, and secured their passage, thereby increasing the annual revenue of the State upwards of a quarter of a million dollars." He is at the present time a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maine.

Mr. Roberts married, Aug. 24, 1881, Miss Carrie Laura Ann Pike, of Norway, a lineal descendant of Myles Standish, the Puritan. They have one child, a son, Thaddeus Blaine, born Nov. 20, 1885, who will probably enter Bowdoin College in the fall of 1902.

Willett Herbert Sanborn.

After leaving college Mr. Sanborn passed three years in European study and travel, visiting England, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy. In Leipzig he studied chemistry and music, and in Berlin music and medicine. On his return to America he became director of the musical department of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., which position he occupied four years, resigning that he might take a further course of musical study abroad. The next year was accordingly passed in Germany, Mr. Sanborn marrying on June 13, 1881, Miss Mellitta Lee Blume, of Leipzig. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn continued together their musical studies, being a part of the time in the Royal Conservatory of Leipzig. They passed nearly a year in Berlin, where they attended a series of ten concerts by Von Bülow,

and also enjoyed the advantages of such schools as Kullak's and Scharwenka's. They were also six months in Vienna, under the famous Löwenstamm.

After their return to this country in 1882, they were for a time connected with the Marion Institute, at Marion, Ala., and then for four years Mr. Sanborn served as president of Davenport College, at Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C. This was a high-grade home school for girls in the beautiful mountain region of

western Carolina. The home life was an especial feature of the school; in art and music the courses were unequaled in the South, and in English and modern languages the school maintained high rank. It prospered greatly under the administration of Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn. New buildings were erected, the grounds beautified and extended, and the accommodations and facilities increased in many directions. The work at Davenport College was followed by somewhat similar

work at Claremont College, Hickory, N. C., where they remained three years: at Columbia Institute, in Tennessee, for two years: and finally at the Southern Seminary in Buena Vista, Va., where they have taught six years. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are now teachers of piano, organ, singing, theory, and æsthetics of music at Buena Vista. He writes, "I have been busy all this time in teaching and working to bring up the standard of culture in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. For the past six years I have been in Virginia, and I must say that this State, at least in the sections in which I have been working, is far less advanced than the other two."

They have four children: Josephine Carr, born June 26, 1882; Gertrude Elaine, born Oct. 17, 1884; Margaret Longfellow, born June 12, 1885; and James Leventhorpe, born May 29, 1887.

Edwin Albert Scribner.

Born in Topsham, Maine, April 18, 1856.
Died in Boonton, N. J., May 22, 1898.

For some months after graduation Mr. Scribner remained in Brunswick as a private student in chemistry with Professor Carmichael, and followed the same subject in New York City during the winter of 1877–78. In the spring of 1878 he took up agricultural chemistry with Dr. G. A. Liebig, of Baltimore, Md. A year and a half of business life in connection with D. & C. E. Scribner, of Brunswick, was followed by his appointment, in January, 1880, as substitute professor of natural science and chemistry in Ripon College, Wisconsin, and in June of that year he was elected to the full professorship. In June, 1881, he resigned this position to

accept an appointment as assistant in the laboratory of Edward Weston, electrician to the United States Electric Light Company, of Newark, N. J. Here he was employed as an original investigator of scientific problems covering electrical work and chemistry, at the same time acting as consulting chemist for firms in the phosphate business in New York City. This latter work proved so interesting and promising that Mr.

Scribner gave more and more of his time to it, and, finally, in 1885, he established himself as a manufacturer of fertilizers and chemicals, with a factory at Staten Island Sound, Elizabethport, N. J. This business he continued for five years, when he removed from Elizabethport to Boonton, N. J., and there organized, in 1891, a stock company, under the name of the Loando Hard Rubber Company, for the manufacture of hard rubber goods, rubberized asbestos electrical in-

sulation and fiberized rubber specialties. For seven years thereafter, until his death on May 22, 1898, Mr. Scribner was president of the Loando Company, an active and respected citizen of Boonton, and closely identified with all the best interests of the town. He was a member of the Order of Foresters, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Nathan Hale Lodge, of Hartford, Conn. His final illness lasted about six weeks.

The papers of Boonton and the neighboring localities at the time of his decease spoke warmly and appreciatively of his work and character, one of them saying, "Mr. Scribner was a man of sterling qualities and broad sympathies. Perhaps his distinguishing characteristic was his intense loyalty. Like all loyal men he was possessed of strong and positive convictions, and he had the courage to go with them. In politics he was always a Republican, and was, at the time of his death, chairman of the Republican Municipal Committee and a member of the Republican County Committee."

Mr. Scribner married, Aug. 18, 1880, Miss Annie Eugenia Thompson, of Topsham, Maine, who survives him, and they had three children: Jessie Harwood, born Dec. 31, 1881: Charles Edwin, born July 6, 1884; and George Kline, born Dec. 17, 1891. The older son, Charles Edwin, was prepared for college at the Paterson Military School, Paterson, N. J., Lincoln A. Rogers (Bowdoin, '75), principal, and is now in the class of 1905, Princeton University.

Charles Bailey Seabury.

During the two years following graduation Mr. Seabury engaged in business with his father at Gardiner, Maine. In the autumn of 1879 he became principal of the Gardiner High School, where he remained six years. His success as a teacher was marked. During

a part of his term of service he had under his management a grammar school in addition to the high school, about two hundred pupils in all.

In the latter part of 1885 he accepted a position as agent of Henry Holt & Co., publishers, New York, with whom he remained nearly a year. In September, 1886, he became connected with the Magnesia Sectional Covering Company, at 13 Cedar Street, New York City. Subsequently, he was for several years with the

H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, 87 Maiden Lane, and later at 100 William Street, New York City, as superintendent of the Contract Department. For two years prior to 1900 he was assistant general manager of the National Gramophone Company, at 874 Broadway, New York. He was then made manager of the sales department of Maguire & Baucus, Ltd., manufacturers of the Victor Talking Machine, at 44 Pine Street, New York. When this company was

merged in the Victor Distributing and Export Company in the latter part of 1901, Mr. Seabury was made secretary of the new company, a position which he holds at the present time. The offices of the company continue at 44 Pine Street, New York, but Mr. Seabury's residence "has, for the past fifteen years, been in Brooklyn, where," he adds, "'occurrences' don't occur." He finds as much pleasure as ever in "the rod and gun, and in gathering or searching for anything that grows wild." He is a Republican, but, like many others, open to conviction.

He married, Aug. 11, 1881, Miss Ruth Leslie Williams, of Gardiner, and has had two sons: Edwin Hill, born May 6, 1882, who died Sept. 30, 1882; and Richard Williams, born Nov. 19, 1883. Richard thought of entering Princeton University and took the preliminary examinations. He gave up this intention, however, but may enter Stevens Institute later. At present he is in the drafting room of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, cable-way department, preparing practically for the profession of mechanical engineer.

James Wingate Sewall.

For two years following his graduation Mr. Sewall was employed in civil engineering, mostly in Maine, and in township surveys in the northern part of the State. In the spring of 1880 he was assistant engineer of the sewerage works at Memphis, Tenn., having Tillson and Metcalf, both of '77, as associates and companions in the work. Upon the death of the latter, and by recommendation of Professor Vose, he was offered and accepted the position of assistant in charge of the sewerage of cities, by the late Col. George E. Waring, of Newport, R. I. In 1881 he planned, and in the following year supervised, the construction of a sewer-

age system at Norfolk, Va., and this was followed by similar work in other southern towns. In August, 1882, he accepted the place of engineer in charge of the Drainage Construction Company of New York City, and for that company planned and carried out the sewerage works of Keene, N. H., this work lasting through 1883. In 1884 he accepted an appointment as instructor in sanitary engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he remained

through the academic year 1884–85, when he was obliged to resign by reason of ill-health. He returned to Old Town, Maine, entering the employ of David Pingree and E. S. Coe, owners and managers of timber lands, and being placed by them in charge of topographical and township surveys. In this work he continued for fourteen years, the series of surveys gradually covering the northern part of the State of Maine. Upon the death of Mr. Coe, however, in 1899,

Mr. Sewall gave up engineering work and assumed the general management of the business with headquarters in Bangor, Maine. This involves the oversight of some four million acres of timber lands and occupies all his time.

"I no longer get into the woods," he writes, "more's the pity, having, since Mr. Coe's death, taken his place in the timber land business. This obliges me to pass over to the other fellow all the fishing and shooting, tramping, and other pleasures of woods life. Good days like these, when the autumn red is on the maples and the morning air brittle with frostiness, I confess I hanker after another bit of the old life with its freedom. So I hunt up my old guide and plan a trip, and talk over frizzled pork and venison and fir bough beds! But that's as far as I ever get on the trip."

"Being a Democrat," he says, "it goes without saying that I have never held office."

Mr. Sewall married, March 27, 1883, Miss Harriet Sterling Moor, daughter of the late Dudley W. Moor, of Toledo, Ohio, and they have four children: James Wingate, Jr., born Feb. 12, 1884, and who will enter Bowdoin this year (1902); Katharine Moor, born Oct. 2, 1887; Virginia Hannah, born Oct. 7, 1888; and Harriet Sydney, born Sept. 19, 1896.

Addison Munroe Sherman.

After graduation Mr. Sherman entered the General Theological School, New York City, where he took the full course, and was graduated in June, 1880. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal Church at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Maine, on June 27, 1880, and very shortly thereafter accepted an invitation to become assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, New York,

where he remained a little over four years. In the summer of 1881 he took a short European trip.

In the fall of 1884 he received and accepted a call to the rectorship of All Saints' Church and parish in Sing Sing, New York, over which he was installed Nov. 1, 1884. There he was very pleasantly situated, a mile and a half from Sing Sing village and thirty miles from New York. "The place is occupied," he wrote in our report of 1887, "by a class of well-to-do men,

some of them rich. But I am glad to say that I have the other extreme, and at the services there are 'all sorts and conditions of men', — as any church should have."

Mr. Sherman remained in the Sing Sing parish for three years. He then accepted a call to the rectorship of St. James' Church, in Batavia, N. Y., in which he was installed Nov. 1, 1887, and where he has continued to the present time.

He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1898. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery.

He married, June 29, 1880, Miss Kate Louise Luther, of New York, and has had six children: Elizabeth Purdy, born May 15, 1882; Gertrude Burd, born Jan. 15, 1884, who died Dec. 6, 1891; Grace Margaret, born Jan. 26. 1885; Sarah Clarke, born July 11, 1888, who died Nov. 5, 1888; Florence Louise, born Dec. 6, 1889; and Catherine Louise, born April 27, 1892.

Henry Herbert Smith.

After leaving college Mr. Smith entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., at which institution he was graduated in March, 1877, when he immediately established himself in practise in his native town, Machias, Maine. Here he remained for nineteen years, his success in his chosen profession being most marked and gratifying. It was, of necessity, a general practise, his location not permitting him to become a specialist, but surgery formed an important part of it, and he had an unusual amount and variety of surgical work.

So far as professional duties allowed he also took an active interest and part in local affairs. From 1878 to 1880 he was Supervisor of Schools, a position which he resigned because it interfered with medical studies; but in 1886 he was again elected, and reelected in 1887, and held the office for a series of years. In 1880 he was made town physician of Machias, and in the same year was elected to the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, the oldest and most prominent educational institution in Washington County. During his life in Machias he served several years as the examin-

ing surgeon for pensions for the United States government, as secretary of the Board of Health, and as medical examiner for various life insurance companies.

"But I found the demands on my time so great in Machias," Dr. Smith writes, "and the drain so great on my endurance, that I decided to leave the hard and long drives I had to take there and enter into competition in a city. In September, 1896, I sold my property and practise in Machias and moved to Whitneyville, Conn.,

a suburb of New Haven. I practised there until June, 1901, when I came to New Haven, where I propose to make my future home. New Haven attracted me by its central location, its beauty, and for being a great educational center.

"I am most pleasantly situated in the very center of the city, close to the historic Green, and in one of the best and most desirable locations for my business. The years of hard work and study that I put in in Maine

have given me a fair preparation for the competition, and in the few years since leaving my old field I have been fortunate enough to build up another — a larger and a far more lucrative — business. I devote myself to general practise, with special attention to the lungs, heart, and stomach."

Dr. Smith is a member of the Graduate (social) Club of New Haven, the New Haven City Medical Association, the Maine and the Connecticut State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the New Haven Commandery Knights Templar, and the Congregational Church. He was given the degree of A. B., out of course, at the Bowdoin Commencement of 1887. He adds: "I am a Republican, always; have never held any office, but always get time to vote. I like to fish; I like to gun; but when I go neither fish bite nor game appear. I do not play golf, though for some time I regularly paid my dues to a golf club and never went into the club-house but once. In fact, all my life I have been so busy that I have had very little time for any kind of recreation. My summer vacation I spend in traveling."

Dr. Smith married, Dec. 24, 1877, Miss Elizabeth Longfellow, of Machias, who died April 15, 1884, leaving two children: Agnes Longfellow, born March 6, 1881; and Philip Seabury, born April 7, 1884. The daughter was preparing for Vassar, in the Wheaton Seminary, but her health failed and she is now at home devoting herself to music, taking lessons on piano and in singing and giving lessons on piano. Philip is preparing for the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University under Lincoln A. Rogers (Bowdoin, '75) in the Paterson Military Institute, Paterson, N. J. Dr. Smith married, the second time, on March 24, 1897, Miss Julia Brown Longfellow, at Whitneyville.

Albert Somes.

Mr. Somes has taught continuously since graduation. During the winter of 1877–78 he was principal of the high school in Waldoboro, Maine, and in the spring of 1878 had charge of the high school at Wiscasset, Maine. He then became principal of the Franklin High School in Salmon Falls, N. H., where he remained six years. In the summer of 1884 he accepted an invitation from the trustees of Berwick Academy, at South Berwick, Maine, to become principal of that school, assuming the duties of the position in September of that year. He thought the prospect not at all good when he took charge of the school. The number of scholars was less than thirty, the school building sadly in need of repairs, and the fund in a poor condition. Things greatly changed, however, during his connection with the school. The number of scholars more than doubled, the endowment was considerably increased, and the building was placed in excellent repair and provided with steam heat, new furniture, and modern appliances. The Berwick Academy, founded in 1791, is the oldest school in the State, and has sent forth many distinguished graduates, among whom are John Lord, the historian, Hon. Francis B. Hayes, Hon. Bion Bradbury, W. H. K. Ward, long the editor of the *Independent*, Sarah Orne Jewett, and others.

Mr. Somes continued at the head of this school until August, 1888, when he was appointed principal of the high school in Manchester, N. H., and entered upon his work there the next September. For twelve years he remained in charge of this school, resigning in July, 1900, to become director of Cayuga Lake Academy, a home school for boys, at Aurora, N. Y. Founded in 1798, this is the oldest school in central New York, and from an early date has attracted students from distant

places. The buildings, situated upon a gentle slope, about three hundred feet from the east shore of Cayuga Lake, command a view of more than ten miles of hill and water scenery. Cayuga Lake is forty miles in length, and the school is situated just at its broadest part, where it measures five miles in width. The estate occupied by the school now contains about twelve acres of land, all graded and laid out in playgrounds, lawns, and drives. The main building is an edifice of brick

and hewn limestone, containing the school and recitation rooms, the laboratories, dormitories, the private apartments of the director, the gymnasium and auditorium, the library and reading room, and the dining room and kitchens. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The utmost care is exercised in the admission of boys to the academy. To enter upon the academic course of study, which requires four years to

complete, a boy should not be younger than thirteen years old. The work required for admission to the leading American colleges and universities is done in the most thorough manner, and to complete the course in four years a student must take subjects that will require at least nineteen hours a week of recitation work. "The first lesson our students learn," says the academy catalogue, "is to study, and in the first years of the course they study in the school study room under the immediate direction of the teachers; in the last years of the course, or when it is found to be profitable, they are required to prepare their lessons in their own rooms." Connected with the academy is also a preparatory department for younger boys, and there has been established a department of graduate instruction to meet the needs of those who, although not intending to pursue a college course, nevertheless desire to cover some of the work offered in colleges and universities. The course in graduate work occupies one year, and completes the work of the first year in college.

Mr. Somes' work has been warmly commended by parents and by school boards wherever he has taught, and he has been recognized as having "a peculiar genius for teaching and for making progress without fret or friction." In the summer of 1900 he was informed by Prof. C. F. Emerson, dean of Dartmouth College: "All the prizes in the Latin and Greek languages during the past year, as announced at commencement, were won by pupils who fitted under your instruction." He has letters of like commendatory character from E. Benjamin Andrews, LL. D., formerly president of Brown University, and from Prof. Le Baron R. Briggs, dean of Harvard University.

Mr. Somes is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Congregational Church; on national questions has always voted the Republican ticket, and on local

issues always for the best men — who have usually been Republicans. He married, April 18, 1878, Miss Nellie Augusta Dodge, of Wiscasset, and has three children: George Frederick, born June 28, 1880, and who was graduated at Dartmouth College, class of 1901; Helen Dodge, born April 1, 1882, now a special student in music in Wells College, Aurora; and Mary Averill, born Aug. 10, 1885, and who is preparing, probably, for Vassar College.

Howard Vinton Stackpole.

Leaving college at the close of his freshman year, he formed, in the autumn of 1875, a partnership with

J. S. Macomber, under the firm name of J. S. Macomber & Co., for carrying on a business in shoe manufacturers' supplies, heels, soles, etc., at 214 Union Street, Lynn, Mass. In this business he continued nearly

seven years, until April 20, 1882, when the partnership was dissolved, and he returned to Maine. On Dec. 15, 1883, he opened a retail boot and shoe store, at 99 Maine Street, Brunswick, where he has ever since been in business. His residence is at 4 Green Street. He is a member of the Brunswick Club, and reports himself as "usually a Republican, but not wedded to any party." For recreation he turns to the driving of a good horse or the hearing of good music.

Mr. Stackpole married, April 13, 1896, Miss Cora J. Curtis, daughter of George Curtis, Esq., of Brunswick, who died Feb. 21, 1900. He married, the second time, April 23, 1901, Miss Leila E. MacFarland, of Poland, Ohio. They have no children.

Lewis Alfred Stanwood.

In the autumn following graduation Mr. Stanwood removed to the West, and in various parts of the West and the Southwest his life has been passed ever since. During the first years he was principal of the high school in Bay City, Mich. He then became principal of the public schools in West Bend, Wis., where he remained three years. He then determined upon the study of law, and in July, 1881, removing to Iowa City, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., June 20, 1882. After a trip through the South he finally settled in the fall of 1882 in Van Buren, Ark., forming a law partnership with James H. Huckleberry, ex-United States prosecuting attorney for the district and ex-circuit judge, under the firm name of Huckleberry & Stanwood. He was also corporation counsel and attorney for the Van Buren & Arkansas Southern Railroad Company. He remained there, however, only about two years.

Writing for the present report Mr. Stanwood says: "In 1884 I went to Texas: thence from Denison, Texas, to Colorado on foot, a nice little summer constitutional across Indian Territory and Kansas, and finally took government land in the southwest corner of Kansas. But after devoting four years to the trial I gave up the attempt to make a farm, because of the lack of rain there, and April 22, 1889, I went to Oklahoma Territory and helped to boom Guthrie, its capital, until Sept. 22, 1891, when I again took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land near Baker, about fifty miles east of Guthrie, upon which as a farmer I have ever since resided."

Politically Mr. Stanwood reports himself "a mugwump." He was elected clerk of the School Board of District No. 40 of Lincoln County, Oklahoma Territory, in July, 1901, for a term of three years. He married, May 20, 1900, Miss Rena E. Gates, of Winfield, Kan. They have no children.

William Stephenson.

After leaving college in his sophomore year Mr. Stephenson followed mercantile life for two years, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. H. Weeks, of Portland, Maine, attending lectures for two years at the Portland School for Medical Instruction and the Medical School of Maine, at Brunswick. He passed the examination at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, receiving his degree from that institution in 1880, having, in the meantime, served a year as house physician and surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He then returned to Portland, and began private practise, having an office at 622 Congress Street, until Sept. 1, 1883, when he received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Army.

For several years after his appointment to the army Dr. Stephenson served wholly in the West, much of the time in the extreme West. He was stationed successively at Dubuque, Iowa; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Reno, I. T., and Camp Pilot Butte, Rock Springs, Wyo., remaining at this latter post two years. He was then ordered to Fort Verde, Ariz., a delightful frontier cavalry post, fifty miles from the railroad. He passed

the summer of 1889 traveling abroad, and the spring of 1890 found him at his first Eastern post, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, with temporary duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and Fort Thomas, Ky. In 1892 his orders sent him to Fort Porter in Buffalo, N. Y., then to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. When the Spanish War broke out he was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and went with the Fourth Infantry to Tampa, Fla., expecting to be ordered to Cuba, but being made a major

of volunteers and brigade surgeon, he was sent to Chickamauga Park, and later left for Porto Rico with General Miles. He was on the staff of Gen. Fred. D. Grant, at Guayama, for several months, and was present at the evacuation of San Juan. His next detail was at Santiago, as medical inspector of that department.

In the spring of 1899 Major Stephenson was sent North to the Army Building in New York City for fifteen months, but in July, 1900, he received orders to join General Chaffee, in China, as his staff surgeon, and for four months had charge of the United States General Hospital at Tien Tsin. Since January, 1901, he has been in the Philippines, being stationed at Calamba, Manila, Santa Ana, and Batangas, as medical inspector of the Third Separate Brigade, Department of Northern Philippines.

Through the kindness of his sister, Miss Marion Stephenson, of Portland, we are able to give a few extracts from some of Major Stephenson's home letters — extracts which suggest the variety and interest of his experiences with our army in the East. Writing from Calamba, in February, 1901, he says: "Much of my recent trip was on horseback, but we walked over the mountains and natives carried our handbags. Along the coast we traveled in Spanish steamers and launches, always having to anchor at a distance and paddel ashore through the surf in a banca, a dugout with bamboo outriggers on each side. Some roads were through jungles, and some through cocoanut groves, and some through mahogany and ebony forests. We were in the country of wild water buffalo, deer and boar, crocodiles, vampire bats as big as crows, lizards three feet long, and monkeys and parrots. We always had escorts of fifteen to twenty soldiers, but saw no ill-nature and were asked to weddings and dances."

A later letter from the same place says: "I am

still living in the priests' house, adjacent to the church and convent in which are the sick. The priests had trouble with the presidente and moved away, so we appropriated the buildings. After dinner the doctors and nurses and callers sit in the moonlight and watch the Southern Cross and other constellations from the big porch off the back of the second story, which is forty feet square, floored with bricks a foot square, and open to the sky, with balustrades on three sides. The view is charming, the bay a mile away, mountains and thick brush and timber everywhere. At a little distance no tropical effect is produced, bananas, bamboo, and low palms assisting in a landscape not unlike home — but I miss the wonderful Royal Palms of Cuba "

From Batangas, November, 1901: "I have the choicest quarters I have had outside of the United States; a charming house on the Plaza, furnished sparely as most tropical houses are, near the band-stand, a most charming tropical climate and scenery, and I wish you all could enjoy it with me. Last evening we had a phonograph concert, gotten up by some hospital men, and to-morrow we are to have a dance, there being *ten* American ladies within reach!"

Under date of January 29 of the present year he writes: "I have never led such a strenuous life before as since General Bell took command of the provinces of Batangas and Laguna and established a 'reconcentrado' system — like that in Cuba and the Transvaal, but much more humane here. I have been ordered to supervise the vaccination of all natives in our department, and have twenty-eight surgeons working, with eighty-three native vaccinators, and so far they have vaccinated one hundred and fifty thousand natives!"

In the Manila *American* of March 13, 1902, is given an account of the vaccination in Major Stephenson's district, and 252,164 was the total ending with Feb-

ruary. The natives were much opposed to the operation. The *American* says that "the insurgents spread reports that the Americans were injecting poison into the Filipinos in order to kill them off. Another insurrecto theory was that the mark on the arm was made for the future identification of all natives that had ever been subjected to the power of the United States."

George Ladd Thompson.

After leaving college Mr. Thompson was, until Oct. 1, 1878, an officer in the Asylum for the Insane,

at Augusta, Maine, and subsequently he attended lectures for one term at the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1879 he determined upon a business career and established himself at Brunswick, Maine, where for nearly twenty years he carried on a large retail dry goods business, which he sold out in November, 1898.

During these years Mr. Thompson identified himself with the social and political as well as the business interests of the town. He is a Republican and has twice served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Burleigh from 1888 to 1892, and was commissary-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Powers. He was acting in this capacity when Maine's quota was enlisted for the war with Spain. He was one of the founders of the Brunswick Club and was elected its first president; is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and past commander of Dunlap Commandery of Bath, Maine; is past chancellor of Fort George Chapter, Knights of Pythias; and for six years past a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass. He was given the degree of A. B., out of course, at the Bowdoin Commencement of 1887.

Mr. Thompson married, Dec. 28, 1881, Miss Amelia Folsom Boardman, of Brunswick. They have no children.

George William Tillson.

A PART of the year following graduation Mr. Tillson was principal of the grammar school at Thomaston, Maine; during the school year 1878–79, was assistant principal of the Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass.; and in the fall of 1879 taught in Rumford, Maine. He then began in earnest the practise of his profession of civil engineer. In the spring of 1880 he was employed in connection with the sewerage system of Memphis, Tenn., having Metcalf and Sewall, both of '77, as associates and companions in the work. In August of that year he undertook the preparation of plans and maps for the sewerage of Kalamazoo, Mich., and dur-

ing the following summer he superintended the construction of the system which he had planned. In September, 1881, he accepted an offer to take charge of the construction of the Waring system of sewers at Omaha, Neb., and this was the beginning of a long residence in that city. In October, 1881, he was appointed assistant city engineer of Omaha; in March, 1887, he

was made city engineer, and this position, by appointment and reappointment, he held until 1892.

"In the early part of that year," Mr. Tillson writes, "I visited the island of Trinidad, British West Indies, for the purpose of examining the asphalt deposits of the celebrated Pitch Lake on the island. For the next three years I was engaged in private engineering and contract work in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. In 1895 I was appointed assistant engineer in the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., having

direct charge of the construction of all new pavements. When Brooklyn became a Borough of Greater New York I was continued in the same position in the Department of Highways. Have made a special study of asphalt with reference to its use in pavement construction, and have been summoned several times to testify as an expert witness in asphalt law-suits in outside cities. My present position is particularly pleasant, as it involves about one-half of the time being spent in office work and the other half in driving about the city examining and directing the paving work as it is being carried out." Since the letter was written from which this extract is made Mr. Tillson has been advanced (April 16, 1902) to the position of chief engineer, Bureau of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He has everywhere taken an active part in the organizations connected with his profession. In Nebraska he was first secretary and later president of the Nebraska Association of Engineers and Surveyors, and also chairman of the Committee on National Public Works for that association. In 1900 he was made president of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, and at the present time is secretary of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, an organization made up of officials of the principal cities of this country and Canada. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Before the Society of Municipal Improvements he has read many papers, as: In 1897, "Result of one year's work with a chemical laboratory for testing asphalts"; in 1898, "The relative value of paving materials"; in 1899, "The life of pavements"; in 1900, "The construction of asphalt pavements"; in 1901, "Pavement guaranties"; and has contributed articles to the *Municipal Journal and Engineer* of New York City on asphalt and on stone pavements. In September, 1900, he published through

Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, New York, an octavo volume of 532 pages, on "Street Pavements and Paving Materials."

Politically Mr. Tillson "has always been and is now a Republican in State and national elections, but votes independently upon all local and municipal issues." For indoor recreation he turns to whist, being a member of the Brooklyn Whist Club, while out in the open he takes to the bicycle and is almost among the record holders in long distance rides. He is also a member of the Midwood Club, Flatbush.

Mr. Tillson married, Oct. 5, 1887, Miss Mary Elizabeth Abbott, of Lancaster, N. H., and has a daughter, Madalene Abbott, born Sept. 20, 1888, who is preparing for Wellesley College at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

Henry Dwight Wiggin.

In the autumn following graduation Mr. Wiggin began the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but early in 1878 relinquished medicine, which was not altogether attractive to him, and returned to Maine to become a farmer. His farm in Winthrop was one of the best in Kennebec County, and among the finest in the State, containing three hundred acres about equally divided between tillage, wood, and pasturage. Naturally one of the most beautiful spots in Maine, much had been done for it by cultivation. Here he remained nearly eight years, but in the spring of 1886, governed chiefly by a wish to give his children better school privileges than Winthrop afforded, he abandoned farming and removed to Boston, Mass. There he was for a time connected with W. L. Sturtevant, lumber dealer and manufacturer, at 322 Border Street, East Boston, but he soon determined to enter business for himself.

From the first his business career has been a successful one — of late years conspicuously so. He has made a specialty of hardwood lumbers, and to-day he stands among the most respected and influential wholesale lumbermen of New England. In February of the present year he was elected president of the Massachusetts wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. In its report of Mr. Wiggin's election to this office the *Lumberman's Review* gives a sketch of his career saying that he

entered "the lumber business at Boston about fifteen years ago. With no previous knowledge of lumber he was obliged to cast about for himself and discover just what class of lumber he could handle to best advantage. Therefore, his first five years was a sort of formative period. Then he squared away for real business, and has since placed himself in the front rank as a successful lumberman. He is a resourceful, commercial tactician, generous and broad-minded, and is eminently

fitted for the post of honor to which he has been chosen."

Mr. Wiggin is also a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association; of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, being the New England member of the Board of Arbitration of this association; and is the delegate from the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to the Boston Associated Board of Trade. His office is at 89 State Street, Boston, and he lives in the neighboring town of Medford, where he is a member of the Medford Club and of the Masonic Fraternity.

He married, June 5. 1878, Miss Mary L. Sturtevant, of Winthrop, and has two children: Henry Dwight, Jr., born Sept. 5, 1879, to whom was awarded the class cup at our triennial reunion; and Frances, born June 6, 1884. Henry Dwight, Jr., was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1899, having completed the four years' academic course in three years; and he will be graduated at the Harvard Law School in June of the present year.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING: iii. 2.

A Symposium.

ONE paragraph of the class blank requested each member to give "a statement of his views regarding the questions of expansion, colonization, etc., resulting from the American-Spanish War, and of the national policy to be followed in dealing with remote possessions." It was added, however, that "in answering this inquiry members are not expected nor desired to confine themselves, necessarily, to the problems above suggested. They may give their views such form and such extent as they may wish."

A Symposium.

W. G. Beale.— I am a firm believer in the so-called "expansion" policy of the government, and approve the course so far adopted in dealing with "the colonies."

P. G. Brown. — While not in favor of colonization or expansion under ordinary circumstances, I feel that, having acquired the islands as a result of the Spanish War, there is no other course to pursue.

As colonies of this country I believe that they should be entitled to all the privileges of our territories as to free trade, etc.

J. E. Chapman. — I believe it is the duty of the American people to accord to the Filipinos, at the earliest practicable moment, the right of absolute independence and self-government. We cannot be democratic in America and despotic in Asia. The Filipinos have a right to their own country, a right to govern themselves, a right to determine their own destiny, and the spirit that demands their subjugation by force is out of harmony with the great traditions and principles that have heretofore guided the life of this Republic.

C. E. Cobb. — The American-Spanish War revealed to all nations that the United States was a world-power, and the current of this awakened consciousness has already set very strongly toward expansion in every form. The spirit of aggrandizement once fostered in a nation brooks no barrier save force and scruples not at

cost of men nor material. Therein lies our country's danger in aggressive expansion and colonization. Conservatism is needed. Brilliancy feeds on its own marrow and becomes self-consuming. Sun and water make vegetation — the sun alone leaves an arid desert — and applying this simile to the two factors in our material prosperity, capital and labor, every effort should be made so to blend them that each may receive its equitable share. The smothered cry, heard all over our fair land to-day, of "Water! Water!" is intensely significant.

Our remote possessions are ours, body and branch, by right of conquest and purchase, and the question is: "What are we going to do with them?" We really don't want them all; we hardly dare reduce our holdings by cession, and we won't give them free reins to go it alone — and there you are!

E. M. Cousins. — While believing that this nation has needlessly and foolishly been placed in the position where it finds itself to-day, I see nothing now but to try to overrule this folly to the good of those peoples with whom we have been brought into new relationships. I believe a portion of our leaders are making a sincere effort in this direction, and that they should be supported by the conservative element among us, lest the "jingoes" plunge us into still more humiliating situations than now exist.

F. H. Dillingham. — I think we were better off without the new possessions, but now we have them we must keep them and educate the people.

E. E. Dunbar. — Nations, like individuals, have responsibilities thrust upon them and meet questions they cannot evade. A nation as rich, powerful, and en-

lightened as our own cannot expect to live within itself. "To whom much is given of him much is required." See to it that our expansion does not presage the beginning of retrogression. Let us profit by the history of older nations and avoid the pitfalls that ensnared them. Give our dependent people the largest measure of freedom they are capable of appreciating, under a form of government modeled as nearly as possible after "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

C. T. Evans. — I believe in the general policy of the McKinley administration. I am sorry we have the Philippines, but as they have come to us through the fortunes of war, I have the utmost confidence in the ability of the Yankee nation to deal with all questions arising from the American-Spanish War.

J. K. Greene. — I am in general accord with the course of the administration. Having established free government for ourselves, the time has come when we should exert our influence, and, if need be, our power, to prevent the undue oppression of our neighbors. The principle that no man should live unto himself alone should apply to nations as well as to individuals. In Cuba we have not only put an end to the immense loss of life occasioned by Spanish oppression, but by our methods have made Havana one of the healthiest cities in the world, and Cuba has now a full measure of self-government.

I believe we should steadily pursue the course inaugurated in the Philippines, unmoved by the clamor of the anti-imperialist, whether private citizen or senator. The inhabitants should be educated under American methods and guidance, the different islands should be brought into close commercial and other relations, so

that they shall have common interests, and should be given self-government so far and so fast as they are fitted for it.

It is to be expected that self-seeking politicians, and persons who prefer notoriety to reputation, will continue to shriek out "imperialism," and frantically dance to the music of their senseless outcry, but the great body of the American people are moved only by the sense of duty and patriotism, and having accomplished more in three years for the improvement of the condition of these people than the Spanish wrought out in as many centuries, we shall continue to shape matters for the best interests of our outlying territories until they are as independent and prosperous as ourselves.

W. C. Greene. — I have heartily endorsed the course of President McKinley from the beginning of the Spanish War, believing there was no other way for such a nation as ours. From a selfish point of view it might have been better to let colonies alone, but in consideration of the world's needs, the United States should now become a world's power and the leading nation of the world. I think that our ships should carry our exports to all parts of the earth, through the new canal under United States control; that our civilization should reach all countries, teaching all nations universal freedom, Christianity, education, protection from disease, etc.; that no foreigner should share in our franchise until he understands and appreciates our system of popular government, either at home or in our colonies; that all colonies, when qualified, should have self-government.

F. H. Hargraves. — I am somewhat of an expansionist in national affairs. I would not, if it were possible, recede or retire from any stand taken or

possessions acquired in the American-Spanish War, but rather would meet the conditions and questions as they may arise. I believe that their attempted, and in the end successful, solving will broaden and educate us nationally and ultimately result in moral and material good to all concerned.

C. E. KNIGHT. — Under existing circumstances I think the policy of the administration is a good one.

G. T. LITTLE. — I think that the purchase of the Philippine Islands was a great mistake. I do not believe that a true republic can govern colonies wisely when their inhabitants are of the so-called inferior races. Our experience with the Indians in the West and the negroes in the South seems to me to show this conclusively. Furthermore, the temptation to use such dependencies for our own advantage materially will always be present and act as a moral snare to the nation. It is as disreputable as it is easy for a guardian to get rich at his ward's expense. Having, however, taken possession of the islands, it is our duty by force of arms to establish some stable form of government and then allow them to control themselves. It is folly to try to Americanize their inhabitants. We may teach them English, but their laws, institutions, and customs must continue substantially as they have been for the last two centuries.

G. H. MARQUIS. — As to the West Indies, get them all into the union of States as fast as expedient, and let the constitution follow the flag.

As to the Philippines, let them go as soon as they can govern themselves properly.

S. A. MELCHER. — I regret exceedingly that these questions have arisen. I believe that our territory was

ample and that not a square inch should be added to it. Porto Rico and Hawaii are now ours beyond question, and to that we must submit, but I hope that Cuba is to remain independent. Our occupation of the Philippines, I trust, will end when we have prepared them for self-government.

The war with Spain has shown how we are handicapped by political interference with the administration of the army and navy. The play of politics prevents preparation for war in time of peace, and when war comes political and other influences, rather than merit, too often determine leadership. With peace comes the sounding of trumpets by little big men — and their wives — and wretched courts of inquiry for political effect.

I believe the remedy for these ills is not in mugwumpery and anti-imperialism, but in strong partizanship with honest independence within the party. Every '77 man who attends his party caucus and votes there and on election day for the best man available, and refuses to vote for an improper candidate, is fighting his country's battles just as loyally as the man who fought at San Juan.

F. A. Mitchell. — Generally speaking, I am opposed to "expansion," especially to the acquisition of distant lands, like the Philippines, believing that they may eventually lead us into complications with European nations. The growing commercial supremacy of this country has already excited much jealousy among those nations, the outcome of which cannot be foreseen. In case of war with a European power our distant possessions would probably be attacked first, and their retention would prove expensive both in money and in lives.

I am also inclined to think that the possession of any

lands whose climate is radically different from our own; whose people are of a different race, partly or wholly barbarous, and hating, perhaps, their new masters; whose natural productions, however valuable, are also radically different from our own, requiring the local residence of our people to study their characteristics and personally superintend their growth,—is not to be desired.

Americans succeed in their business because they give it their personal attention. Our new possessions must be colonized with American people to hold them, and make them valuable. In a land like the Philippines they must not only fight a hostile native population for many years, but also a climate which to most is debilitating and even deadly.

The question is: "Is the game worth the candle?" We had to take the Philippines, but they may become a "white elephant" on our hands.

C. W. Morrill.—I have no very pronounced views upon these topics, but am inclined to think the United States would be better off, on the whole, without its foreign possessions. But since we have them, as the unexpected result of the American-Spanish War, we must make the best of them, and I feel that the government is dealing with the vexed questions incident thereto as judiciously as could be expected.

C. L. Nickerson.—I am in sympathy with the administration in its manner of dealing with a very difficult and unwelcome problem.

C. A. Perry.—For the past two years I have been a member of the Socialist Party. As I look back I can see that my growth towards socialism began many years ago. The observation and study of the poor in our own

and in other countries aroused in me a burning sense of injustice against a system which permitted the strong to oppress the weak, the rich to oppress the poor. I was led to study our present economic system, and I found that it not only permitted injustice, but even necessitated it.

All wealth is produced by labor, and the wage and profit system is based on the exploitation of labor. It is impossible that one man should gain a profit unless another loses a part of what he produces. Whether the statute law allows such exploitation or not, morally it is systematic robbery. I could not longer support a system which compels a man to be dishonest in order to succeed in business, a system which compels each man to fight his neighbor for his daily bread.

Socialism means cooperation, the working of all and each for the welfare of all and each. It stands for an economic system of production and distribution, whereby all workers will receive the full product of what they produce instead of a small portion, as under the present capitalistic system.

The inability of the capitalist system to regulate the distribution of wealth — having produced, on the one hand, a small number of excessively rich, and, on the other, a huge majority of needy poor — is condemned as tried and found wanting. Socialism declares that the State is the only power capable of justly distributing the wealth of the State, and proposes that it shall own and operate for the interest of the whole people all industries and utilities of a public nature. The great principles which underlie socialism are brotherhood and love. The principles which underlie capitalism are competition and hate. The spirit of socialism makes for peace; the spirit of capitalism makes for war. I declare myself an opponent of war — and, therefore, I am a Socialist.

L. H. Reed. — We have acquired our island possessions — that is settled. "What shall we do with them?" is the question that we have to settle. It is too early to determine definitely what the ultimate disposition shall be. We should endeavor to govern them for the good of the inhabitants. When they are capable of self-government they should have it; but they are, in my judgment, not qualified for it now, and will not be for a long time. I do not favor any form of government for them, looking eventually to statehood.

J. A. Roberts. — I favor in the main the policy pursued by President McKinley. I favor giving the people of those islands all educational advantages possible. I would connect them closely to us commercially and industrially. Our control over them should be for their benefit and not for our own selfish interests.

W. H. Sanborn. — The great possibilities of the South, both in material and intellectual ways, will soon be known to those who have hitherto learned little and cared less for the facts in the matter. Most of those who live in the other parts of our country have known only that the South was in the throes of labor to bring forth a plan for the life of our colored friend and citizen. The newspaper talk of the social status of the negro is all talk so far as the people of the South are concerned. There is no question about the matter here, as his status is well known, well defined, and equally well accepted by both black and white. The negro has many fine characteristics. He is capable of rapid improvement in intellect, and in character which he absorbs by imitation of his white brother. He is kind and faithful as a dog. He is much like a good dog and needs almost as much attention to keep him in the right way. He will watch for you and look after

your interests as he sees them, and do it faithfully, and he will betray your trust, as would a dog, when his animal nature gets the better of him. Some few will take a good advanced education, but they are rare and noteworthy exceptions. The good people play into the hands of designing politicians, and wrong the negro by educating him beyond the needs of his station, intellectually, leaving his moral and higher needs unprovided for. The white man is giving to the negro more than he ought to have, because his moral nature is not advanced enough to balance his intellectual status. He is one sided and growing to the wrong side. Educate the negro or the white man intellectually, and neglect the moral and spiritual side of his nature, and you are educating a rogue — the better educated, the worse criminal. As to the final settlement of the negro question I can see but one logical outcome — amalgamation. This is, of course, distasteful to the white man. To the manhood of the South, it is a horrible nightmare of impossibility, and yet they are helping it on with mad haste.

C. B. Seabury. — Obligations and responsibilities have come to us unbidden, which may not be lightly put aside. In the abstract, I am opposed to the acquisition of distant territory, but I am equally firm in the conviction that we have as a nation certain duties to perform from which we should not be swerved by any bug-a-boo in the guise of imperialism or by the fear of laying ourselves open to the charge of inconsistency in our policy. A child has been left on our doorstep, and the least we can do is to see that in some manner it is protected until it is capable of taking care of itself. The question of adoption is another matter. I am inclined to believe that we shall find it the wisest policy to control and educate it till it becomes of age, and then give

it our blessing and its time. At present our duty is clear.

H. H. Smith. — I am an expansionist. I am most heartily in sympathy with the policy of holding on to our new possessions until such time as they are able to take care of themselves. I believe it to be the duty, as well as the high privilege, of the American nation to so lead and help these peoples that in time they may become free and independent. We cannot shirk this great responsibility. We are entering upon a new era and must honestly and fearlessly take up the burden that has come to us. It is destiny, and the whole world expects us to do our duty, to do what no other nation in the world can do — to show that we can do right because it *is* right, to do all in our power to help these peoples to help themselves, without any desire to enrich ourselves or enlarge our territory.

A. Somes. — We have a grand opportunity to spread our own civilization to less enlightened people, and the realization of our opportunity must have a broadening and steadying effect upon our own national character. The enormous cost of maintaining our position as a world-power will be a severe tax on us, both in money and in men, and if not met with calm judgment and careful management will tend to bring our people to the position of the "common classes" in European countries. This whole matter seems to me not a matter of expediency, but of destiny. Our education, wealth, and character fit us to become one of the important powers of the world, and we cannot shirk our evident duty. The only question is: "How can we best meet it?"

H. V. Stackpole. — We should make States of Cuba — when Cuba wants to come in — and of Porto

Rico now. But the Philippines present a tough problem. We shall be obliged to keep them for a time. Why cannot we rule them the same as the Dutch and English do their eastern possessions?

L. A. Stanwood. — I favor expansion and colonization in so far as they may create and increase the consumption of American products, but with the proviso that the more wealthy portion of the country shall bear the most of the expense of making these new markets, — *i. e.*, in a way, paying back to the man with the hoe his long-standing account for services rendered to those who hold the largest blocks of accumulated wealth.

Deal with these eastern races as our fathers dealt with the Indians; if they are no good and won't reform, kill them off, in accordance with the divine scheme of nature — the survival of the fittest.

G. L. Thompson. — I believe that the United States should hold the Philippine Islands until they are in a condition to govern themselves, and when that time comes should allow them the same measure of freedom which we exacted from Great Britain by force of arms.

G. W. Tillson. — I am fully in accord with the government in its present colonial policy, and have always agreed with its action in regard to the West Indian Islands. But I think the country would have been better off if Dewey had sailed away and left the Spanish to settle their own troubles after he had carried out his orders and destroyed their fleet in Manila Bay.

I think that Porto Rico should be treated as a territory and governed as such. As to the Philippines, I do not believe that events have sufficiently developed to permit any one, in the United States, at least, to form at the present time an intelligent opinion as to their ultimate treatment.

I hope
For quiet days, fair issue, and long life
With such love as 'tis now.

— THE TEMPEST : IV. I.

Marriages in the Class

Marriages in the Class.

Oct. 9, 1874.— * Leander Hathaway Moulton and Laura Eleanor Whitney.

Nov. 22, 1876.— Edward Everett Dunbar and Mary Annie Day.

Dec. 24, 1877.— Henry Herbert Smith and * Elizabeth Longfellow.

April 18, 1878.— Albert Somes and Nellie Augusta Dodge.

June 5, 1878.— Henry Dwight Wiggin and Mary L. Sturtevant.

Dec. 24, 1878.— Charles Edwin Cobb and Annie Carroll Bradford.

June 10, 1880.— Charles Egbert Knight and Carrie B. Dodge.

June 29, 1880.— Addison Munroe Sherman and Kate Louise Luther.

Aug. 18, 1880.— * Charles Edwin Scribner and Annie Eugenia Thompson.

Oct. 20, 1880.— Charles Thomas Evans and Susie Strickler Greene.

Oct. 26, 1880.— Lewis Henry Reed and Abbie Paul Sanders.

Jan. 19, 1881.— Frank Asa Mitchell and Anna L. Flint.

June 10, 1881.— Edgar Millard Cousins and * Ella Nickels Burnham.

June 13, 1881.— Willett Herbert Sanborn and Mellitta Lee Blume.

Aug. 11, 1881.— Charles Bailey Seabury and Ruth Leslie Williams.

Aug. 23, 1881.— Charles Lendol Nickerson and Ella M. Graves.

Aug. 24, 1881.— John Alfred Roberts and Carrie Laura Ann Pike.

Sept. 6, 1881.— Samuel Russell Bearce Pingree and Sarah Putney Jones.

Oct. 11, 1881.— George Arthur Holbrook and Lucia Austin.

Dec. 28, 1881.— George Ladd Thompson and Amelia Folsom Boardman.

March 8, 1882.— David Blin Fuller and Clara Augusta Wilson.

June 14, 1882.— William Titcomb Cobb and Lucy Callie Banks.

March 27, 1883.— James Wingate Sewall and Harriet Sterling Moor.

June 6, 1883.— Frank Herbert Crocker and Lucy Haskell Crane.

Sept. 26, 1883.— Edgar Millard Cousins and Ella Maria Burnham.

Feb. 25, 1884.— Charles Harrington and M. Josephine Jones.

April 3, 1884.— Samuel Appleton Melcher and Julia Harwood.

April 14, 1884.— Charles Wyman Morse and * Hattie Bishop Hussey.

Dec. 18, 1884.— George Thomas Little and Lillie Thayer Wright Lane.

May 13, 1885.— Phineas Henry Ingalls and Mary Helen Beach.

Nov. 17, 1886.— George Henry Marquis and Phebe Harriet Kelsey.

June 30, 1887.— Carroll Willie Morrill and Jennie Lizzie Crockett.

Oct. 5, 1887.— George William Tillson and Mary Elizabeth Abbott.

June 6, 1888.— William Chute Greene and Sarah Eliza Ripley.

Aug. 11, 1888.— Robert Edwin Peary and Josephine Diebitsche.

Aug. 22, 1888.— Orlando Marrett Lord and Caroline Edna Jenkins.

Sept. 10, 1888.— William Andrew Golden and Josephine L. Graves.

June 19, 1889.— William Perry and Lucy Daniels Sutton.

Dec. 12, 1889.— Joseph Knight Greene and Frances Lillian Newton.

Sept. 28, 1892.— Frank Hobart Hargraves and Nellie Maria Lord.

Oct. 17, 1893.— * Edwin Judson Pratt and Susanne Wheeler.

Nov. 15, 1893.— Frederick Henry Dillingham and * Helen Alexander Ganson.

April 13, 1896.— Howard Vinton Stackpole and Cora J. Curtis.

March 24, 1897.— Henry Herbert Smith and Julia Brown Longfellow.

Nov. 3, 1897.— Frederick Henry Dillingham and Susy Ganson Ferguson.

May 20, 1900.— Lewis Alfred Stanwood and Rena E. Gates.

April 23, 1901.— Howard Vinton Stackpole and Leila E. MacFarland.

June 18, 1901.— Charles Wyman Morse and Clémence Cowles Dodge.

For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little,
And to add greater honors to his age.

— Henry VIII. : iv. 2.

Children of the Class

Children of the Class.

Jan. 13, 1878.— Mabel Annie Dunbar.
Sept. 5, 1879.— Henry Dwight Wiggin, Jr., *Class Boy.*
Dec. 10, 1879.— Harold Everett Dunbar.
June 28, 1880.— George Frederick Somes.
March 6, 1881.— Agnes Longfellow Smith.
May 4, 1881.— Laura Bradford Cobb.
Aug. 10, 1881.— James Munroe Knight.
Oct. 15, 1881.— Martha Houston Evans.
Nov. 3, 1881.— Mary Luretta Reed.
Dec. 31, 1881.— Jessie Harwood Scribner.
April 1, 1882.— Helen Dodge Somes.
May 6, 1882.— * Edwin Hill Seabury.
May 15, 1882.— Elizabeth Purdy Sherman.
June 26, 1882.— Josephine Carr Sanborn.
March 13, 1883.— Alice Lucinda Dunbar.
April 9, 1883.— Martha Banks Cobb.
Oct. 1, 1883.— * Gertrude Louise Mitchell.
Nov. 19, 1883.— Richard Williams Seabury.
Dec. 11, 1883.— John James Houston Evans.
Jan. 15, 1884.— * Gertrude Burd Sherman.
Feb. 12, 1884.— James Wingate Sewall, Jr.
March 3, 1884.— Mary Agnes Cobb.
April 7, 1884.— Philip Seabury Smith.
April 8, 1884.— Martha Sanders Reed.
June 6, 1884.— Frances Wiggin.
July 6, 1884.— Charles Edwin Scribner.
July 18, 1884.— * John Chapman Cousins.
Oct. 17, 1884.— Gertrude Elaine Sanborn.
Jan. 10, 1885.— Lucy Harwood Melcher.

Jan. 26, 1885.— Grace Margaret Sherman.
March 5, 1885.— Charles Pratt Harrington.
June 12, 1885.— Margaret Longfellow Sanborn.
July 18, 1885.— Elizabeth Nelson Pingree.
Aug. 10, 1885.— Mary Averill Somes.
Aug. 19, 1885.— * Annie Greene Evans.
Oct. 2, 1885.— Rachel Thayer Little.
Nov. 20, 1885.— Thaddeus Blaine Roberts.
Nov. 15, 1885.— Julia Lydia Crocker.
Dec. 17, 1885.— Benjamin Wyman Morse.
June 9, 1886.— * Phineas Ingalls.
June 10, 1886.— Caroline Stockbridge Reed.
Nov. 2, 1886.— Harold Bearce Pingree.
Feb. 1, 1887.— Irene Cousins.
Feb. 13, 1887.— Elizabeth Appleton Melcher.
April 19, 1887.— Ruth Bliss Little.
May 29, 1887.— James Leventhorpe Sanborn.
Aug. 24, 1887.— Sydney Marquis.
Sept. 11, 1887.— Elma Lucile Reed.
Oct. 2, 1887.— Katharine Moor Sewall.
Dec. 5, 1887.— Lena Margretta Cobb.
Jan. 18, 1888.— Erwin Albert Morse.
Feb. 22, 1888.— Sarah Fifield Evans.
March 2, 1888.— Marguerita Carillo Harrington.
March 17, 1888.— David Evans Crocker.
May 24, 1888.— Edgar Fuller Cousins.
July 11, 1888.— * Sarah Clarke Sherman.
Sept. 20, 1888.— Madalene Abbott Tillson.
Oct. 7, 1888.— Virginia Hannah Sewall.
May 4, 1889.— Helen Spofford Pingree.
June 21, 1889.— Fanny Marquis.
Dec. 6, 1889.— Florence Louise Sherman.
Jan. 20, 1890.— Harry Ayer Golden.
Feb. 17, 1890.— * Stephen Greene Evans.
Nov. 21, 1890.— Mellen Howard Pingree.
Dec. 19, 1890.— Harry F. Morse.

Jan. 5, 1891.— Violet Marquis.
April 28, 1891.— George Tappan Little.
May 16, 1891.— Winthrop Stephenson Greene.
July 16, 1891.— Anna West Cobb.
Nov. 3, 1891.— Eugene Sandray Harrington.
Dec. 17, 1891.— George Kline Scribner.
Jan. 10, 1892.— Mary Longfellow Cousins.
April 27, 1892.— Catherine Louise Sherman.
Aug. 16, 1892.— Julian Seward Marquis.
Sept. 12, 1893.— Marie Ahnighito Peary.
Jan. 4, 1894.— Maurice Cobb.
June 18, 1894.— Charles Thomas Evans, Jr.
July 15, 1894.— Abbie Louise Fuller.
July 26, 1894.— Herbert Burnham Cousins.
Aug. 8, 1894.— Hobart Lord Hargraves.
Aug. 26, 1894.— Arthur Edward Pingree.
Dec. 22, 1894.— Marjorie Mitchell.
March 3, 1895.— Ruth Shirley Morrill.
April 5, 1895.— William Mason Bradley Lord.
July 18, 1895.— Edwin Judson Pratt.
Dec. 25, 1895.— Noel Charlton Little.
Feb. 28, 1896.— Anna Elsie Morse.
Sept. 19, 1896.— Harriet Sydney Sewall.
Sept. 30, 1896.— Carlyle Marquis.
Dec. 2, 1896.— Illde Wilson Fuller.
March 10, 1897.— Gordon Swett Hargraves.
Oct. 1, 1898.— Sanford Burnham Cousins.
Jan. 7, 1899.— * Francine Peary.
Sept. 7, 1899.— Thelma Marquis.

I have good cheer at home; and I pray you all go with me.
— Merry Wives of Windsor : iii. 2.

Addresses of the Class

Addresses of the Class.

W. G. Beale . .	718 The Temple, La Salle and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill.
E. H. Blake . .	Bangor, Maine.
O. Brinkerhoff . .	Not known.
P. G. Brown . .	218 Middle Street, Portland, Maine.
J. E. Chapman . .	31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
C. E. Cobb . . .	Gardiner, Maine.
W. T. Cobb . .	Rockland, Maine.
E. M. Cousins . .	Thomaston, Maine.
F. H. Crocker . .	Gardiner, Maine.
F. H. Dillingham .	76 West 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. E. Dunbar . .	24 Egleston Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
C. T. Evans . .	428 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. B. Fuller . .	Eureka, Kan.
D. D. Gilman . .	Brunswick, Maine.
W. A. Golden . .	102 Lancaster Street, Portland, Maine.
J. K. Greene . .	715 State Mutual Building, 340 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
W. C. Greene . .	Sag Harbor, N. Y.
S. A. Gürdjian .	24 Hermes Street, Athens, Greece.
F. H. Hargraves .	West Buxton, Maine.
C. Harrington . .	57 Orchard Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
G. A. Holbrook .	Rector St. Barnabas, Troy, N. Y.
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C. W. Morrill . .	818 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.
C. W. Morse . .	724 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. L. Nickerson .	Rural Route No. 2, Vernon Center, Minn.
R. E. Peary . .	2014 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
C. A. Perry . .	175 State Street, Portland, Maine.
W. Perry . . .	256½ Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
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L. H. Reed . . .	Mexico, Maine.
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G. W. Tillson . .	Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. D. Wiggin . .	89 State Street, Boston, Mass.

These are the whole contents.

— Henry VIII. : iv. 2.

OCT 10 1902

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